

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## The Monitor's view

### Still no food reserve

The menacing drought in Europe and prospect of severe losses in farm output there are a sharp reminder that the nations of the world ought not to slacken their efforts to solve the global problem of ample food supply.

As of now the European situation is not expected to have a serious impact on world prices or to deprive other countries of supply. Experts in fact forecast a relatively good food picture worldwide in the short term: The Russians are expecting a turnaround from the disastrous harvest last year. Some developing countries, notably Bangladesh, had an excellent rice crop this year. India, too, had a bumper crop and could start restoring its depleted stocks. And the United States is forecasting bountiful harvests of corn and wheat. The overall demand for food is thus not anticipated to be exceptional.

But short-term sufficiency must not lull the world into complacency about the long-term threat. By the year 2000 — and that is less than 25 years off — the world's present population of just under 4 billion will have increased to almost 7 billion, and in another 50 years, before 2050, it could reach 13 billion. Yet there is no evidence that agricultural production, despite past gains, will be able to keep up with the rising demand.

Some progress can be recorded since more than 100 nations met in Rome in 1974 to begin dealing with this all-important problem. But without the pressures of a crisis hanging over them they are lacking the Roma goals with less than the needed zeal and single-mindedness.

Plans for the International Agricultural Development Fund to help farm development in the poorest countries are slowly moving forward but the fund has yet to be established and operating. The recent meeting of the World Food Council, acting as a kind of international overseer over the array of agencies dealing with food, broke up and passed everything to the UN's Economic and Social Council. And,

although almost two years have passed since the Rome conference, no world grain reserve has yet been set up.

World grain stocks, meanwhile, are now at their lowest in six years. At the end of the 1960s they totaled some 102 million metric tons. This was down to about 106 million tons in 1972 and about 109 million tons this year. At the same time food consumption has increased to 10 percent since the beginning of the decade and will continue to grow.

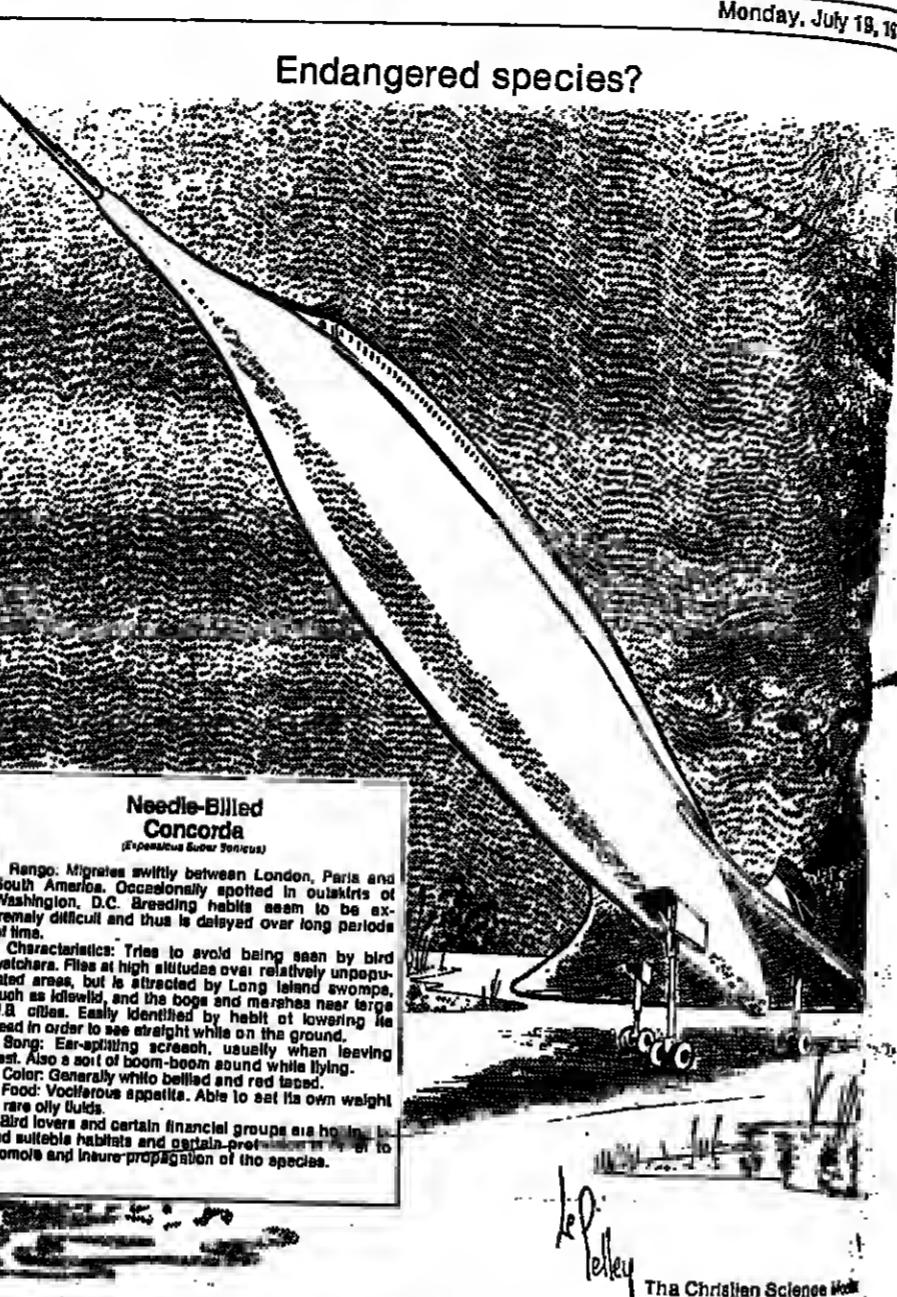
Hence if a better reserve is not established, and a serious crop failure takes place in a major grain-producing area, grain prices would skyrocket and millions would find themselves unable to pay for grain imports.

In fairness it ought to be noted that there is a gradual buildup of stocks in the industrialized countries, especially the United States. But efforts to create a global reserve are meeting with resistance, both from the poor countries and such producers as Australia. These nations won't the reserve not as a cushion against a future famine but to stabilize prices on world markets. The U.S., on the other hand, mindful of the long history of unsuccessful price-support agreements, believes the grain trade should be governed by free market forces.

Also, the whole grain reserve issue now is intertwined with the trade negotiations in Geneva, and it is virtually certain nothing will be done there until after the American and West German elections.

Time does not stop for the developing countries, however, which are becoming more and more dependent on foreign sources of food. Most people agree that the answer lies in boosting the self-sufficiency of these countries and, more fundamentally, in population control. But, as the months and years tick by, we see more lip-service than practical attention paid to this long-term problem.

What, one wonders, will it take to shake a relaxed world into action?



The Christian Science Monitor

### Well done, Your Majesty

Why this sudden change of heart? What does it signify? One facet almost certainly is Vietnam's desire to move beyond its current lone-wolf role in Southeast Asia, while at the same time encouraging ASEAN nations to loosen their ties with the United States. Already American military bases in Thailand have been closed, and U.S. control of its Philippine bases is being whittled down under pressure from President Marcos to regain sovereignty.

As far as the Philippines is concerned, the new ties with Hanoi come close on the heels of Manila's establishment of relations with Moscow. That move also is to line with the Marcos objective of giving his country a non-aligned stance in lieu of its long-time close identification with the United States. The So-

viet Union is, of course, Vietnam's major ally, so the two Philippine moves doubtless follow naturally.

From the ASEAN powers' viewpoint, meanwhile, the possibility of more warmth from Hanoi reduces concern over past sharp verbal attacks and possible future Vietnamese intervention in their internal affairs. Moreover, it might just reduce Hanoi's heavy dependence on the Soviet Union and China if it has other friends to turn to. But, as each Asian capital should be well aware, the long-range Communist motives in Asia still will require the utmost vigilance. Otherwise the chief benefactor of this unusual smiling face in Hanoi will be only Hanoi itself.

From first to last, it was a flawless performance — and one that Americans were ready to watch. Her Most Excellent Majesty, Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith (to give her full title), carried out the royal visit to the United States with quiet dignity and competence.

In Philadelphia, Washington, New York, and Boston in rapid succession, she and Prince Philip charmed both the official dignitaries who greeted them — and the friendly throngs of streets and along shorelines who caught a glimpse of this sovereignty from overseas.

What made it all so fitting was that the British monarch was back in a nation that she once ruled, at the very time when that nation is especially aware of its heritage. The royal ties that were broken long ago have been replaced by bonds of friendship and the trials of world wars fought together. The trials of world wars fought together.

Regarding the Tarapur power plant, however, the question was whether or not the U.S. should hold up the next fuel shipment, thereby failing to live up to its own contractual agreement, and contributing to a power reduction in India, while it debated anew the rights and wrongs of supplying fuel in the first place. A delay theoretically could cause India to turn to the Soviet Union for fuel to keep operating a showpiece originally provided by the U.S.

The sensible solution was to send India an interim shipment while the U.S. Government and people hummed out their position more clearly.

That is what the NRC has done, again with one dissenting vote. It meanwhile will hold the first informal public hearings later this month on further licensing of uranium sales. That is a proper sequence for protecting these bilateral nuclear agreements. A thorough domestic analysis of the risks of bilateral exports obviously is a factor.

These are very disturbing developments. Their message is that shipments and licensing must be even more methodically checked out in each instance before continuing the practice of supplying nuclear materials for all those apparently innocent foreign projects. Regardless of how it was achieved, India did produce a re-

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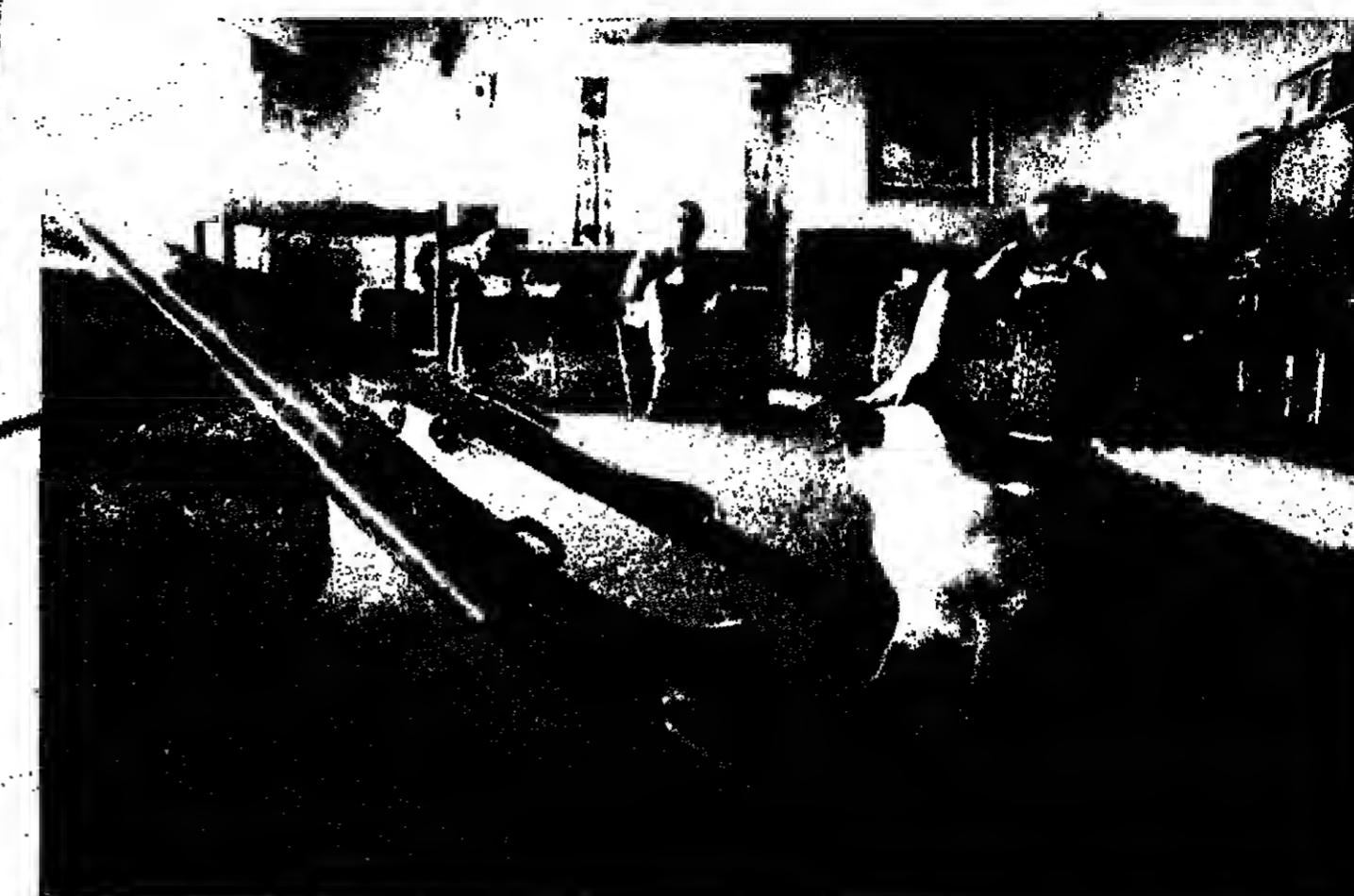
# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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By Sven Simon

How to allay white Rhodesian fears is the subject of London-Washington talks

### Britain-U.S. design

## A safety-net for white Rhodesians

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Consultations between the British and U.S. Governments to work out a safety-net arrangement for white Rhodesians under pressure to turn their country over to black-majority rule are clearly aimed at meeting the fears of the whites.

Those fears have till now made the white Rhodesian minority dig their toes in despite pressure to evict pressure to — he it economic sanctions from without or mounting black guerrilla warfare within — to open the door to speedy black-majority rule.

But despite the pressures on Rhodesian whites, and despite their increased isolation following the black take-overs in neighboring Mozambique and Angola, the reaction of most

of them has been to close ranks behind Mr. Smith. This is largely because their perception (even more so after events in Mozambique and Angola) is that opening the door to early black majority rule would mean losing everything they have so far managed to preserve by sticking to Mr. Smith.

The U.S.-British plan now reportedly being developed is intended as a kind of insurance policy for those whites, offering them compensation if, having taken the risk (as they see it) of turning Rhodesia over to black rule, things do not go well and they are threatened with loss of property, jobs, pension rights, etc.

Just how many of these contingencies only

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The actual fighting in Lebanon is likely to go on, at least sporadically, for some time — perhaps weeks or even months. But a military decision has been reached there which changes the general situation in the Middle East importantly. The Palestinians have been defeated on the battlefield and their ability to dictate the policies of the Arab states is at an end.

The tide of battle began to turn when the Syrian army moved into Lebanon, in early April. Until then the radical Muslims of Lebanon, aided by the Palestinians, had been exercising the advantage in the Lebanon civil war. The Meronite Christians were being squeezed into narrower enclaves.

But the intervention of the Syrians changed the military balance of power. The radical-Palestinian combination was itself first confined, then squeezed. Their territorial holdings are melting away now, and they are getting no effective support from anywhere except Libya.

The political isolation of the Palestinians has proceeded in step with the military defeat. King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has been in constant discussion with the Syrians, Jordanians, and Egyptians. He is edging toward effecting a reconciliation between the Syrians and Egyptians. There now is something approaching a consensus among the moderate and conservative Arab states. The immediate effect of that consensus is the political isolation and the effective military defeat of the Palestinians and their allies.

### Libya the outsider

Libya is the outsider. Its ability to send arms is being reduced by tightening blockades of the Palestinian and radical Muslim enclaves. The Meronite Christians enjoy apparently unlimited supplies of arms coming from many sources, including Israel.

The Palestinian cause reached its all-time high in October, 1974. An Arab summit at Rabat, Morocco, declared the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) of Yasser Arafat to be "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." Immediately after that decision Mr. Arafat was invited to the United Nations and spoke from the General Assembly rostrum. He was treated as though he were the

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### What Viking found on Mars

By David F. Sanger  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Special to  
Palo Alto, California

Life on Mars?

The Viking lander, now trekking with information it is sending back 213 million miles to Earth, has American scientists here at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) basking over the quality of information which may provide a key to unlock the answer to that question.

The visitor from Earth has detected quantities of gases in the atmosphere of the Red Planet allowing scientists here to re-evaluate their theories about the planet.

Stated: In a herd, rock-strown "golden plain," the Viking lander, which traveled nearly half a million miles before thudding down on the cold Martian surface Tuesday, is telling biologists that some key ingredients of life are present or may have once existed on Earth's sister planet: water and nitrogen.

All in all, it was a most gracious following the bicentennial anniversary. Well done, Queen Elizabeth II.

### 'Time's up — we want results,' Australians tell the Liberals

By Ronald Vickery  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

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### Assassination shatters image of a peaceful Dublin

By Jonathan Harsh  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Life on Mars?

The assassination of Britain's Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland put a tremendous pressure on the Irish Government to implement more drastic measures against terrorists of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

But the dilemma the government faces is what kind of countermeasures to take.

Irish Cabinet ministers think the British have frequently overreacted in Northern Ireland, thus playing into the hands of the terrorists.

The killing of Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs and a British official Miss Judith Cook July 21 blows a huge hole in the Irish Republic's image of itself.

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Aid-to-Italy issue

## Why Schmidt talked

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has embarrassed his European Community partners by his statement that the major Western allies agreed at their Puerto Rico summit in June not to give economic aid to Italy if Communists entered the government there.

Washington has indirectly upheld Mr. Schmidt. But the Times of London and Le Monde of Paris point out that Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter is less dismayed about the prospect of Communists in the Italian Government than are Republican President Ford and his Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger.

West Europeans will watch the developing presidential campaign with interest to see how this divergence will be made more specific.

A meeting in Brussels of the nine EC foreign ministers July 18 and 19 was rotted by exchanges between a hurt Italian, Mariano Rumor, and an embarrassed West German, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland said he was "very surprised" by Mr. Schmidt's reported remarks. In Paris, the presidential Elysee Palace broke an initial silence to note that France "disapproved statements by outsiders about the internal politics of partner states."

The West German Chancellor does not seem particularly repentant about his comment,

made at the end of his recent visit to Washington. West German spokesman Armin Grunewald made the traditional explanation that the Chancellor's remarks were quoted out of context.

"There can be absolutely no question of any interference," said a West German statement. "It is a matter of establishing in advance the greatest possible clarity for those who form a new government in Italy."

Mr. Schmidt and his Social Democrats face an October election against the Christian Democrats. In West Germany, ever conscious of the Soviet and East German threat, any image of softness toward communism will have repercussions at the polls. Mr. Schmidt does not seem to have lost votes by his tough speaking, quite the contrary.

The most angry reaction has of course come from Italy, where Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti is in the midst of delicate negotiations to form a new coalition government in the wake of inconclusive general elections.

The problem posed, not so much by Mr. Schmidt's remarks as by the possible course of events in Italy, remains. Mr. Schmidt has said that, whereas three years ago West Germany advanced \$1 billion to Italy, this time any loan will have to be multilateral. If a rescue operation becomes a necessity, it will be the Western allies as a whole, or the European Community, that will have to shoulder the burden collectively.

The Chancellor's remarks, therefore require careful pondering by all the major West European allies.

The Italian economy, buoyed by income from tourists taking advantage of the depreciated lira, is said to have improved since the elections, with some reassured local investors repatriating the capital they had precipitately sent abroad in the months before.

But the Italian external debt comes close to

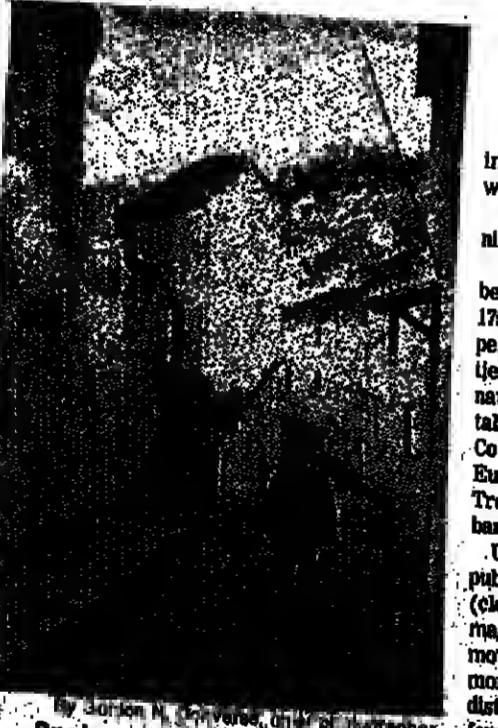


The Italians: are they a good security risk?

\$17 billion already, of which \$7 billion by a International Monetary Fund, \$4 billion by a EC, \$3 billion by West Germany, and \$3 billion by the Federal Reserve system. Interest charges alone exceeded \$1 billion last year. This year, the total required for interest repayment will reach \$4.5 billion.

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## General Franco's Spain fades away — slowly

By Joe Gundelman  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Spain on the road to reform

Spain has removed the last legal obstacle impeding normal activities by political parties with the exception of the Communists.

But the issue of legalization of the Communist Party is boiling just below the surface.

The mostly Franco-appointed 561 members of the Cortes (Parliament) voted 245 to 176 June 14 to reform the penal code by lifting penalties on the activities of all political parties except organizations "subject to an international discipline that proposes to implant totalitarianism." In other words, the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), which belongs to the Euro-Communist mainstream, and its rival Trotskyite and Maoist offshoots remain banned.

Under previous reforms, political parties, public assemblies, and demonstrations (cleared in advance with Madrid) have been made legal. The new penal-code changes remove laws imposing penalties on meetings of more than 20 persons; street demonstrations, distribution of political propaganda, and forming political parties.

Taken altogether, these changes represent a

stark contrast to General Franco's Spain and a sound framework for future reform. But opposition leaders and key government reformists are deeply concerned that maintenance of the ban on Communists could weaken democratic forces in the long run.

Opposition parties often have threatened to boycott the reformed political system if the Communists are kept illegal. They maintain that in clandestinity the Communists could make long-term gains and that in coming elections non-communist leftists could lose crucial working-class support to center-rightists.

The new government of Premier Adolfo Suarez unsuccessfully tried to persuade the Cortes to pass a law that would have banned only those parties considered "against dignity or human liberty or contrary to democracy." Apparently the government saw this more liberal and vague phrasing as providing a loophole for eventual legalization of the Communist Party. But Franco ultra-rightists saw through the maneuver.

Rejection of this proposal was a blow to reformists and to King Juan Carlos's hopes for speeding up reform.

The opposition parties now can be expected to make communist legalization a key issue and might even partially boycott the coming referendum and election for a new bicameral parliament.

Yet there are two possible loopholes left:

- The Communists could circumvent it by convincing Spain's Supreme Court not to totalitarian or controlled by foreign forces but instead patterned on independent "democratic" European Communist parties like Italy's.
- Prime Minister Suarez could legalize communist-dominated workers' committees which are highly popular among workers disgruntled over the official state-run labor-management structures. Legal workers' committees could serve as a de-facto party.

Prime Minister Suarez will hold a general election as soon as possible to try to bring rightist resistance to political reform. Government sources said July 15, Reuter reported.

[They said the premier wanted to get rid of ultra-rightists from the Cortes.]

[The sources said Mr. Suarez wanted to hold an election within the next 10 months. The ruler was considering using the referendum as a tool for constitutional changes later this year to gain popular mandate for King Juan Carlos to speed up reform.]

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## Protesters mutter as France builds Europe's biggest reactor

By John Cadogan  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

French scientists, environmentalists, and left-wing trade union groups are angry. They have been demonstrating their anger at a place called Creys-Malville, some 30 miles from Lyons, France's second most populous city. It is there that the biggest nuclear fast-breeder reactor in Europe and possibly in the world has just started building.

In terms of nuclear energy, the French are going in with both feet. While even the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, tend to tread too fast, it is true that both Britain and the U.S.S.R. are building fast-breeder reactors but far away from areas of high population density.

France already has a prototype breeder reactor, Phenix, of 300 to 350 megawatts (mwe). The next stage would normally have been a reactor of 500 to 800 mwe. But France is skipping that stage and is constructing a reactor of 1,200 mwe, which is any of that were to come into contact with air or water it could explode.

The worst that could happen is that plutonium-oxides, sodium which heats water, which turns into steam, which drives the turbines (as in any power station, be it ever so conventional).

## Accidents feared

The protesters rightly point out, however, that a fast breeder reactor is anything but conventional. Their concern is that reactors may be advancing into an unknown that outstrips present knowledge. Supposing that something went wrong, as it did at a nuclear station near Detroit? What then?

There will be 4,000 metric tons of sodium in the station. If any of that were to come into contact with air or water it could explode.

The worst that could happen is that plutonium-oxides, sodium, and radioactivity would be spread over a highly populated area. The protesters point out that the toxicity of plutonium (not a natural but an artificial element) diminishes by only 1 percent over 2,000 years and by 50 percent over 24,000 years. This breeder reactor would produce 24 percent more plutonium than it uses.

That is another sort of "chain reaction" that the protesters do not like. They are already beginning to talk about the "plutonium society." They envisage a France in the grip of plutonium.

The original print is now in the PRINT ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The prints are 16" x 14" and most suitable for framing.

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## Rain: bumper crops and wet heads

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Russia's wettest summer in almost a century is producing a bumper crop — and a shortage of umbrellas.

The Soviet consumer stands to profit — eventually — from all of this summer's Russian and Ukrainian downpours. But in the meantime he is grumbling, because he is getting very wet indeed.

The five-year-plan, it seems, did not count on quite so much rain and did not order extra umbrellas. Furthermore, the umbrellas that were ordered were not all actually produced. And many of those that were produced do not work.

"I have been trying to get a car in Krasnodar to the weekly Nedelya. The magazine's reporters investigated and found that the umbrella shortage is not confined to Krasnodar. These elementary items are also unavailable in Moscow's major department stores.

Out of 4.8 million umbrellas ordered nationwide, Nedelya found, only 3.2 million were supplied. In the Krasnodar region, only 40,000 umbrellas were shipped up.

That left each man-in-the-street, the magazine calculated, with exactly .40 of an umbrella. "And just try sheltering in the rain under that!" it concluded.

The mid-year estimates by the U.S. Department of Agriculture project a Soviet grain harvest of 195 million tons, up from their end-of-June estimate of 190 million tons. This would be lower than the targeted 208 million tons, but it would equal the second-best Soviet harvest on record. The top year was 1973, at 222.5 million tons, with the runner-up 1974, at 195.5 million tons.

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This year's crop will be welcome not only to the Soviet Union, which suffered a catastrophic 140-million-ton grain harvest last year, but also to the world. Unusual droughts in Western Europe are leading to crop shortfalls there and heavy purchases from the American surplus.



Shoes off, Muscovite with an umbrella sprints through earlier wet weather

problem only in some areas of the southern Ukraine and Black Sea coast.

In the second main Soviet grain-growing area in Kazakhstan and Siberia cereals also look better now.

So far this year Soviet grain purchases abroad have reached 10 to 12 million tons — a drop from last year's huge purchases of 28 to 30 million tons.

The cool rainy weather has been excellent for grain, although excessive rain and insufficient sun and warmth are expected to lower yields of potatoes and vegetables in northern Russia and sugar beets in southern Russia and the Ukraine. In the European part of the Soviet Union lack of moisture has been a

## Pravda polishes up Moscow's peace image

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Soviet press, with Pravda in the lead, is whipping up a campaign at rare intensity against American armament and for a new disarmament agreement.

Analysts here do not believe that so much effort is being deployed on behalf of SALT 2 — which is unlikely, no matter what the Russians do, to be signed before the November election — but rather to impress the Communist parties of Europe and improve the worldwide Soviet political image.

With Soviet newspapers are publishing hurtful attacks on U.S. military planning, liberally alluding to Ronald Reagan's demands for still more armaments, the "Stockholm Appeal" has launched a worldwide signature drive on a scale reminiscent of its 1950s "bonfire-the-bomb" signature campaign.

One persistent subplot of the Soviet campaign, Soviet War and Outlook reports: a determined effort to denigrate recent studies in the United States and Britain indicating that Soviet military expenditures are almost twice as great as previously estimated.

The studies attributed to the CIA and to Britain's London Institute of Strategic Studies and British Defense Secretaries indicate that Soviet claims to have reduced military expenditures between 1974 and 1975 are untrue and that in fact Soviet real expenditures rose from 8 and 8 percent to between 11 and 13 percent of the Soviet budget — and rising at a rate of 3 percent a year. They conclude, further, that the Warsaw Pact countries' expenditures during the period outstripped those of NATO.

## Moscow struggles to turn nationalist Georgians into good Russians

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Tbilisi, U.S.S.R.

Georgia's nationalism and corruption again have become an issue at the highest level in Moscow.

The latest move was an implicit warning to Georgian Communist Party Chief Eduard Shevardnadze in a Soviet party Central Committee statement that much remains to be done in combating nationalism and the illegal private trade for which Georgia is notorious.

Some Georgians see this as a continuation of Georgia's education and culture.

The official explanation of the arson and bomb attacks, as given by the deputy editor of the Georgian Communist newspaper Kavkazli, is that they are the work of speculators who are unhappy about the anticorruption campaign.

Georgian officials have acknowledged that the Council of Ministers building, an airfield, and the Tbilisi Opera (which is still closed for repair) have been targets of such attacks.

Until now Mr. Shevardnadze has been an unchallenged hero. He was the Mr. Clean who was assigned by Moscow in 1972 to mop up the cozy corruption that flourished under his predecessor, a veteran who had ruled Georgia for the entire two decades since the death of Stalin.

Most recently, according to dissident Georgian nationalist Zviad Gamsakhurdia, incidents have included the unpublicized killing of a guard at the Udzhauli military depot and the theft there of grenades, machine guns, automatic rifles, and mines. In late May — as well as the theft of training weapons from Orlinskaya high school in Tbilisi in early June.

Mr. Shevardnadze, indeed, has been punished for his public attack on government policy.

Surprisingly, Mr. Dzhaparidze appears not to have been punished for his public attack on government policy.

The language controversy also affects Mr. Shevardnadze, as he has associated himself fully with the push for the use of more Russian and less Georgian.

# United States

## Viking lander down — and ready to dig in

By David F. Sotisbury  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, California  
Finally mankind will sink steel fingers into the sands of Mars — and begin to explore the Red Planet directly.

For millennia Mars has been the object of speculation and fantasy. Now the lander from the first spacecraft has landed safely. Minutes after touchdown, the Viking lander took the first pictures of the distant planet's surface.

Two black-and-white pictures were taken: the first of the ground at the foot of the lander and the second a 360-degree panorama of the Martian landscape.

The clarity of the pictures as they opened line by line — astonished the scientists.

In the first picture, there are boulders six inches across. To the left side, according to camera team leader Thomas A. Mutch, is a vertical streak caused by a moving shadow. He speculates that this could be due to a moving cloud or a puff of dust.

The panoramic view shows a number of features which have excited the scientists, including sand dunes, craters on the horizon, two types of rocks — light and dark — and a sky much brighter than expected. The bright sky, say scientists, must be due to extra particles in the atmosphere, in about the amount found on earth above the oceans.

After transmitting these pictures back to earth, the spacecraft orbiter darted behind Mars — out of radio contact. However, the lander's computer had been preprogrammed to begin its work. Most of the lander's experiments are being done automatically because the spacecraft orbiter will be in radio contact with Earth only a few hours a day.

Following the landing, the computer checked out the condition of the craft, turned on two experiments, and calibrated another.

The first two instruments sets to be used are the weather station and a pair of seismometers to listen for Marsquakes. By studying the thin Martian atmosphere, Dr. Seymour Hess says he hopes to help meteorologists unravel the complex dynamics of earth's envelope of gases.

By monitoring the seismic activity of Mars, geologists hope to learn whether the planet's internal structure is similar to that of the earth.

For the first week, the lander will continue to take pictures, measure the weather, and listen for Marsquakes.

The eighth day on Mars could rival the land-



On the surface of the Red Planet — man begins new effort to untangle fantasy and fact

ing for excitement. This is when the long arm on the lander will reach out to a carefully selected patch of Meridian soil, dig its scoop in, draw back, and dump its precious load into the lander. Once inside, the soil will be sifted into the craft's automated biological laboratory.

Here the various experiments will attempt to grow Martian microbea and detect their presence.

In one, Martian soil will be drenched in water and a rich mixture of organic food. If there are living, breathing microorganisms in the soil similar to those which blanket earth, they should grow in this favorable environment and exhale various gases. The atmosphere will be periodically sampled to detect any changes.

For another experiment the soil will be barely

moltened. Mixed with the water is a nutrient containing tracce of radioactivity. The soil is incubated. As in the first case, any microorganisms which take up the water would give off gas. In this case radioactive gas. So the air is sampled for radioactivity.

A third study odds radioactive carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, instead of water, to a soil sample. A light in the spacecraft will duplicate Martian sunlight. If any plant organisms are present, biologists say they should absorb some of the radioactive gases. After five days, the atmosphere is flushed out. The soil is heated to a point where organic material vaporizes and the vapor is passed through a radioactive detector.

"We are still fighting it out," says project scientist Gerold Soffen.

According to radar, the southern sites were closed as "super safe." But photos of one of the three have revealed it to be substantially craters. No photos have been taken of the other two sites. Bradford Smith, on the selection committee, feels there is a good chance they are equally as rough.

The northern sites are lower and considered much more interesting by the scientists. However, they are outside the area which earth radar can scan. Because radar gives an indication of the hardness of the surface as well as small-scale roughness, project managers are reluctant to land there without an advanced radar survey of the area.

Meantime, according to an official in the office of Rep. Leo Aspin (D) of Wisconsin, on the House Armed Services Committee, "I'm very worried that we're moving down a road in South and East Africa that no one in the administration has yet thought out carefully. Should we let ourselves become involved in every national dispute — such as between Uganda and Kenya — that takes place in that region?"

One scenario, spelled out by some Capitol Hill aides linked to the Senate and House military committees as well as Pentagon officials, is that the U.S. force — although officially described as a "routine" mission — in fact is clearly showing firm U.S. support for Kenya. In that country's dispute with neighboring Uganda.

Kenya's rotations with both Uganda and Somalia, its neighbors to the west and east, are strained. Kenya's own defense forces are hardly a match for the Soviet-supplied Ugandan and Somalian forces.

It is also speculated, here, that the force was dispatched in part to "back up" the strong U.S. stand taken in the United Nations against international terrorism. Not to have done so, according to one congressional source, "would be to indirectly suggest that the terrorism debate was not all that important. Yet, in fact, combating international terrorism now is viewed as a priority target by the U.S. Government."

Finally, some military sources familiar with the U.S. naval movements in the Indian Ocean stress that at the least, the Pentagon is demonstrating its ability to "directly respond" to an international incident in that region.

The U.S. ships were dispatched following the successful Israeli rescue of 108 hostages held by pro-Palestinian guerrillas in Uganda July 4.

What is perhaps more unusual is that the U.S. frigate *Beary* has made a port call to Mombasa along with several Navy patrol planes — Navy P-3 Orion anti-submarine warfare planes. A P-3 Orion is described as still at that port.

The Soviets have operated task forces of between 15 and 20 vessels in the Indian Ocean region during past months. At present, 20 Soviet ships are said to be in the region, five of them combatants.

A Pentagon spokesman declines to identify the precise location of either the U.S. or Soviet naval forces or comment on whether or not additional U.S. ships will be stopping at Mombasa and/or the duration of the U.S. force in that area.

## U.S. flexes muscle in Indian Ocean

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

actions, including further arms sales to that country, may be forthcoming.

Says a congressional aide of one key Democratic member of the House Armed Services Committee: "I'm very worried that we're moving down a road in South and East Africa that no one in the administration has yet thought out carefully. Should we let ourselves become involved in every national dispute — such as between Uganda and Kenya — that takes place in that region?"

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# Africa

Rumors spread; demonstrations to be held

## S. Africa hopes to head off new violence

By Humphrey Tyler  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town  
South Africa's giant black townships in the Witwatersrand area around Johannesburg are seething with rumors that there soon will be more demonstrations like those that led to the "language riots" in June.

In an attempt to prevent a fresh outbreak of trouble the government has:

- Closed all black schools in the area for an indefinite period. They were due to reopen after the winter vacation on July 20.

- Banned all whites from African residential areas, banned all open-air political meetings for a month, and postponed all major sports events for two weeks.

- Put large numbers of black and white police on alert and introduced heavily armed police patrols in some areas.

- Announced special "preventive detention" powers for the Minister of Justice that enable him to hold anyone he suspects of endangering state security for any period he thinks necessary.

The security police have arrested nine members of various groups of the "black consciousness movement" that the government thinks were involved in the June rioting, in which 178 people died and more than 1,000 were injured. Although the demonstrations started with students protesting the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools, gangs joined in the looting and violence that followed.

Announcing the closing of the African schools in the Witwatersrand and the other restrictions, Minister of Justice Jimmie Kruger said that the schools would remain closed "until the blacks show a willingness to use schools for the right purpose."

He said drastic measures were necessary because political agitators and "isotsis" — the African slang term for a hoodlum — were "at work in large numbers," especially in Soweto, the huge African township outside Johannesburg, South Africa's financial and industrial heart.

Rumors of fresh demonstrations and predictions of violent confrontation with the police have circulated widely recently.



In a South African township

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

All black schools in the Witwatersrand area closed for an indefinite period

The government is trying other more basic and far-reaching methods to keep calm in the black townships and to improve its relationships with the people who live there.

One conciliatory move has been to agree not to insist on the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in African schools.

Several meetings between government officials — including Cabinet ministers — and black leaders from Soweto and the other major Witwatersrand townships have set a new pattern of consultation on common problems that blacks have welcomed.

## What those orange flares mean to Angola

By Jane Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cabinda, Angola  
On a clear night in Cabinda Town, stars twinkle in two-thirds of the sky. But the rest is buried down to the eight orange flares that bloom like tulips out of the Atlantic Ocean.

These burning gas exhausts from offshore oil wells show up every night as the sun goes down. Well, almost every night — the ocean was dark from Dec. 22 to May of this year when Gulf Oil Company was forced to shut down its operation in Cabinda because of Angola's civil war.

But the flares have been back since May, lighting up the lovely, pastel-toned abandoned town of Cabinda. Oil has been rolling through the 12 miles of pipeline tankers and the Angolan Government has heaved a sigh of relief that some foreign exchange is coming in.

The Cabinda Gulf is pumping 110 to 120 barrels of oil a day, says Mr. Smith. He adds that the peak is 180 barrels a day.

The Cabinda field is a difficult one for several reasons. Besides being offshore, the oil is a type that solidifies if it cools below 75 degrees F. Also, the "sour" natural gas that

comes off the oil makes equipment rust quickly.

When Gulf workers returned, reportedly under pressure from Nigeria (which has a bigger Gulf field and is a friend of the new Angolan Government), they found that someone had tried to start pumping the oil but had failed. One Gulf employee said it was Romanians and Italians who had tried.

It is noteworthy that British and American workers at Gulf are flown into Cabinda, not through Luanda where there would be an embarrassment to the Soviet-backed Angolan Government, but through Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire. From Kinshasa they are flown to Mounda on the Zaire coast, lifted by helicopter to a Shell tanker hired by the Gulf field in Zaire, and then into Cabinda airport.

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## Entebbe epic: a writer's prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The epic of Entebbe — as Israelis call it — has already attracted dozens of authors and script writers.

Forty motion picture firms have asked the Israeli authorities for cooperation in shooting a film about the rescue of the hostages. Although they do not need permission, they would all like to have some Israeli military units for the operational scenes. The Israeli authorities are inclined to grant this privilege to only one firm but have not yet made up their minds.

The speed record in the literary field was won by the Tel Aviv Journalist Uri Dan, who wrote his 170-page book, "Operation: Uganda," in the streets two weeks ago. Mr. Dan had written it in exactly seven days.

Jerusalem

newspaper

# Middle East

## Inside battered Lebanon

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon  
A seven-hour drive from Damascus, returning to the Lebanese war after over three months' absence, reveals the rapid change the war brings in a matter of weeks.

Damascus, hot and dusty on a workday morning, is a jumble of cars and trucks, many just starting or finishing missions beyond the mountains in Lebanon. Syrian drivers snarl impatiently at the ungainly clusters of Lebanese cars jamming Syrian gasoline stations, waiting for hours or even days in hope of a half or quarter tankful of precious gasoline.

Our Syrian driver skillfully evades the impossible snarl of refugee cars and trucks to speed us through Syrian customs and border

police controls, and past the wrecked and stalled cars lining the road through no-man's-land to Lebanon.

### Back for passport stamp

The once available Lebanese police and customs officers at the Masnnaa entry point have disappeared. Their replacements, weary Syrian Army security men, send us five miles back up the mountainside to Syria for another stamp in our passports. Finally, an hour later, we are in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

At successive roadblocks, manned by Syrian soldiers, pro-Syrian Palestine guerrillas, and, finally, outside the south Lebanese Christian town of Marjyoun, leftist Lebanese Arab Army soldiers who mutinied here four months ago, anti-boiles wave us down and demand our papers and our errand.

In a farming country where the summer harvest has begun, the long-haired soldiers give us a friendly wave into Marjyoun, where we buy food. "Buy all you can and take it to Beirut," says the shopkeeper, whose family lives in Detroit, Michigan. "You won't find much there."

### Oil tank burns

The only visible scars of war on the hilly road to the coast are shell holes and damage from tank treads in the road. At the American-owned Zahran oil refinery south of Sidon, which the leftists say was shelled by Syrian troops, black smoke plumes from a single burning oil tank.

Anticipating gunmen or worse in leftist Muslim Sidon, we find a physically battered but slowly relaxing city, celebrating Wednesday's pullback of the Syrian troops who had been positioned in the hills above. This was to be the first step in a promised relaxation of Syrian pressure on the leftists. But it was accompanied, say the leftists, by fresh Syrian attacks and house-to-house fighting in Baalbeck.



Beirut: horse-drawn patrol



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

## What's behind Israeli aid to right-wing Lebanon?

By William Blakemore  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

As apparent and surprising reedlines on the part of right-wing Lebanese leaders to admit they are receiving major arms supplies from Israel raises some intriguing, and disturbing, questions about the future of the Lebanese war.

If, as appears likely, these reports are not only correct but being freely confirmed by rightist leaders, their publication must either soon challenge Syria, and other Arab regimes currently acquiescing in Syria's subduing of Lebanon's Palestinians to a new definition of their attitude toward Israel, or lead to some rearrangement of supply for the right in Lebanon.

These reported right-wing admissions of Israeli military aid could be unguarded revelations preceding the long-current spirit of defiant victory pervading the Christian right-wing, or the controlled result of recognition that such a secret could not be kept long. But in any case, they stand to be most immediately embarrassing for Syria, whose Navy is said to be still blockading the Lebanon coast, and whose Army continues to "complement" the right-wing push against the Palestinians.

Veteran Middle East correspondent Joseph Phillips, writing from right-wing Lebanon in the London Observer, cites Lebanese Christian politicians, Mediterranean ship captains, Palestinian intelligence, and American and other Western diplomats as sources confirming substantial Israeli supply of arms to the right - including large consignments of Soviet-made arms, captured by Israel in the Arab-Israeli wars of 1967 and 1973.

Reports suggest ships bringing arms from Israel to right-wing Christian Lebanon often arrive without having called at other ports, and that the supplies have given the rightists profoundly increased military flexibility, in recent successful pushes against Palestinians and leftist in north, east, and central Lebanon.

This reporter, also visiting right-wing Lebanon, was told by one usually reliable though

unofficial source, while overlooking the busy right-wing port of Jounieh: "In the early months we didn't know where our next bullet was coming from. Now a number of countries are giving us all the arms we want for free. Every night the boats come in."

When asked why the Israelis were participating in this provision of arms, the right-wing Christian source replied: "It's clear. The Israelis are delighted. We're doing their work for them." This was a reference to the right's specifically anti-Palestinian push, which currently include sieges at Tel el-Zatar and other Palestinian camps and pockets and which the right-wing leaders say are the chief targets of their fighting.

While it seems unlikely that any of the Arab countries involved could condone any military alliance with Israel, however unofficial, it seems also unlikely at the present time that they would want the militant Palestinian and leftist parties in the Lebanese war to regain the upper hand.

The depth of Arab commitment to the anti-Palestinian bent of the Lebanese war is indicated by independent reports originating both from right-wing Lebanon and from Jordanian sources, which suggest that right-wing Palestinian militiamen received training under the direction of, and possibly even in, Jordan. Some sources place the beginning of significant joint Phalangist-Jordanian planning against Palestinian militancy as early as 1970, immediately after Jordan's "black September" war, in which all armed Palestinians were driven out of Jordan - an action which left Lebanon as the only base of free operation for militant Palestinians in the Arab world.

But there are also skeptical outside observers who believe major and uncoercible Israeli military "pressure" of the rightists could have effects (possibly foreseen by the right-wing, the Israelis, or both) more complicating and dramatic than a simple "cutting down to size" of the Palestinian resistance.

If the Israeli supply becomes widely publicized in the Arab world, then, according to one speculative scenario, some form of violent Arab reaction in Lebanon would be followed by some form of dramatic Israeli intervention.

## How to avoid a life that's only routine.

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# Latin America

## What price freedom of the press?

By James Nelson Goodall  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City  
Freedom of the press is taking some hard knocks in Latin America these days.

Here in Mexico, the country's most independent and influential newspaper was taken over in an internal power play two weeks ago by conservative members of the paper's board — presumably prodded by the government of President Luis Echeverría Álvarez.

And in neighboring Costa Rica to the south, Latin American communications ministers have reached near consensus on setting up a government-controlled hemisphere news agency.

Both developments are disturbing to Latin

Americans concerned with maintaining the limited freedom of the press remaining in the hemisphere.

The number of countries allowing their press to express diversity of ideas and opinions is small in Latin America. Agencies monitoring the hemisphere's press seldom find more than a handful of countries with what normally is called freedom of the press or of opinion.

Mexico has long limited such freedom. Yet through the last two decades, one newspaper stood out — *Excélsior*, a morning daily with a circulation of 170,000.

*Excélsior* was the best newspaper in Mexico City. Its editor, Julio Scherer García, was a recognized leader in hemisphere journalism, a courageous editor and writer, and a winner of

numerous journalism awards including the prestigious María Moors Cabot prize from Columbia University.

He was in the forefront of criticism of the Echeverría government. *Excélsior*, for example, took issue with some of President Echeverría's economic and foreign policies even though it supported the general tone of his administration.

The paper questioned whether the President's statements on foreign issues may not have been made more for their rhetorical impact on Mexicans than for any substantive reason. The criticism, often voiced outside Mexico, was published only in *Excélsior* within Mexico.

There is widespread suspicion here that President Echeverría wanted to put an end to *Excélsior*'s independence before leaving office Dec. 1, when he turns the presidency over to former finance minister José López Portillo.

In addition, Mr. Echeverría recently joined other Mexicans in acquiring a 37-member newspaper chain that includes both *El Sol* and *El Universal* in Mexico City. The ouster of Mr. Scherer and the consequent weakening of *Excélsior*'s influence likely will help *El Sol*.

Meanwhile, in Costa Rica where hemisphere communications ministers are meeting under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the general guidelines of a Latin American news agency are about set.

The ministers say the agency is being established to assure fair coverage of the region. They accuse foreign news agencies, such as the Associated Press, United Press International, and Reuters, of biased reporting of the area and of not reflecting the needs of governments of the area.

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UNESCO proposals for the new Latin Ameri-



Mr. Echeverría: controlling the news

## Mexico's flood: rescuing families from their rooftops

By James Nelson Goodall  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Irapuato, Michoacán  
Héctor Ramírez yawned as he squinted at the luminescent dial on his watch.

"It's almost three. In another two hours there will be a little light and it'll be safer to go out onto the river again. That last trip was difficult with the increasing current and the darkness."

He paused, staring at the swirling waters.

"No, we can't wait," he said. "We'll go out again, now. That water's rising fast and there may be more people out there needing help."

With that, he motioned to his 16-year-old son, José, to start up the motor on the small outboard.

Héctor is a grocer, and his son wants to be a civil engineer. Ordinarily they use the boat for pleasure.

This night the small boat and its two-man crew already had brought 31 people to high ground from the rain-fed waters of the Silao.

Variations of the story were being repeated elsewhere on the Silao and on at least 30 other rivers in central Mexico — an area that has been drenched by 15 days of almost nonstop rain.

The result has been the most severe flooding in Mexican history, and "a panorama of ruin" for the area, according to Mexican President Luis Echeverría Álvarez, after he flew over the region.

Hundreds of thousands of Mexicans, however, are known to be homeless. Mexican officials say that number is approaching 1 million.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, July 26, 1976

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## New Zealand

### Foreign fishing boats: too fast for the Navy

By Denis Wedderell  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Wellington, New Zealand

There had not been such excitement in hump waters in more than 30 years.

A Taiwanese squid boat was caught working within the 12-mile seaward economic zone off New Zealand, and it turned and ran rather than follow a fisheries patrol launch into port as instructed.

The skipper, one Weng Chung-nan, said later in court that he had not understood the demand by the commander of the patrol launch, which he thought was just another fishing boat, that his radar was not working, and that his maps were inadequate.

However, before he gave up and was escorted into port the New Zealand Ministry of Defense had called out two launches, two of which were ill-equipped to handle. Indeed, New Zealanders are asking

themselves how the country is going to patrol a 200-mile zone when it cannot now maintain adequate control over foreign fishing boats venturing within the current 12-mile limit.

Japan is the country that fishes these waters most heavily, followed in no particular order by the Soviet Union, Taiwan, and South Korea. However, New Zealand fishermen contend that some of these other Asian boats are under charter to Japanese fishing companies.

Last year the Japanese are estimated to have lifted 100,000 tons of fish from New Zealand waters.

The Soviet fishing activity, meanwhile, seems to have a mixed aspect about it. Some of the Soviet trawlers reportedly carry far more electronic gear than ordinary fishing boats are likely to need. The New Zealand Government is concerned about the growing Soviet naval presence in the South Pacific and in the Indian

Ocean, and ships of the Soviet fleet have used the 1,200-mile-wide Tasman Sea to take passage between this country and Australia.

New Zealanders are frustrated by, and envious of, the catches of foreign boats. Their own fleet of trawlers is made up of two- and three-man boats that commonly stay out only for a day or two at a time.

New Zealand boats land about 50,000 tons of fish a year, plus about 4,500 tons of rock lobster, much of which is exported to the United States. Fish exports last year earn more than \$20 million — nearly half of it coming from lobster sales alone.

Says Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Douglas MacIntyre, "When the Law of the Sea Conference finally agrees to a 200-mile zone, we shall have one of the world's largest fisheries. We have to develop it. It may be necessary to do so with some overseas backing, either in capital or expertise."

## CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

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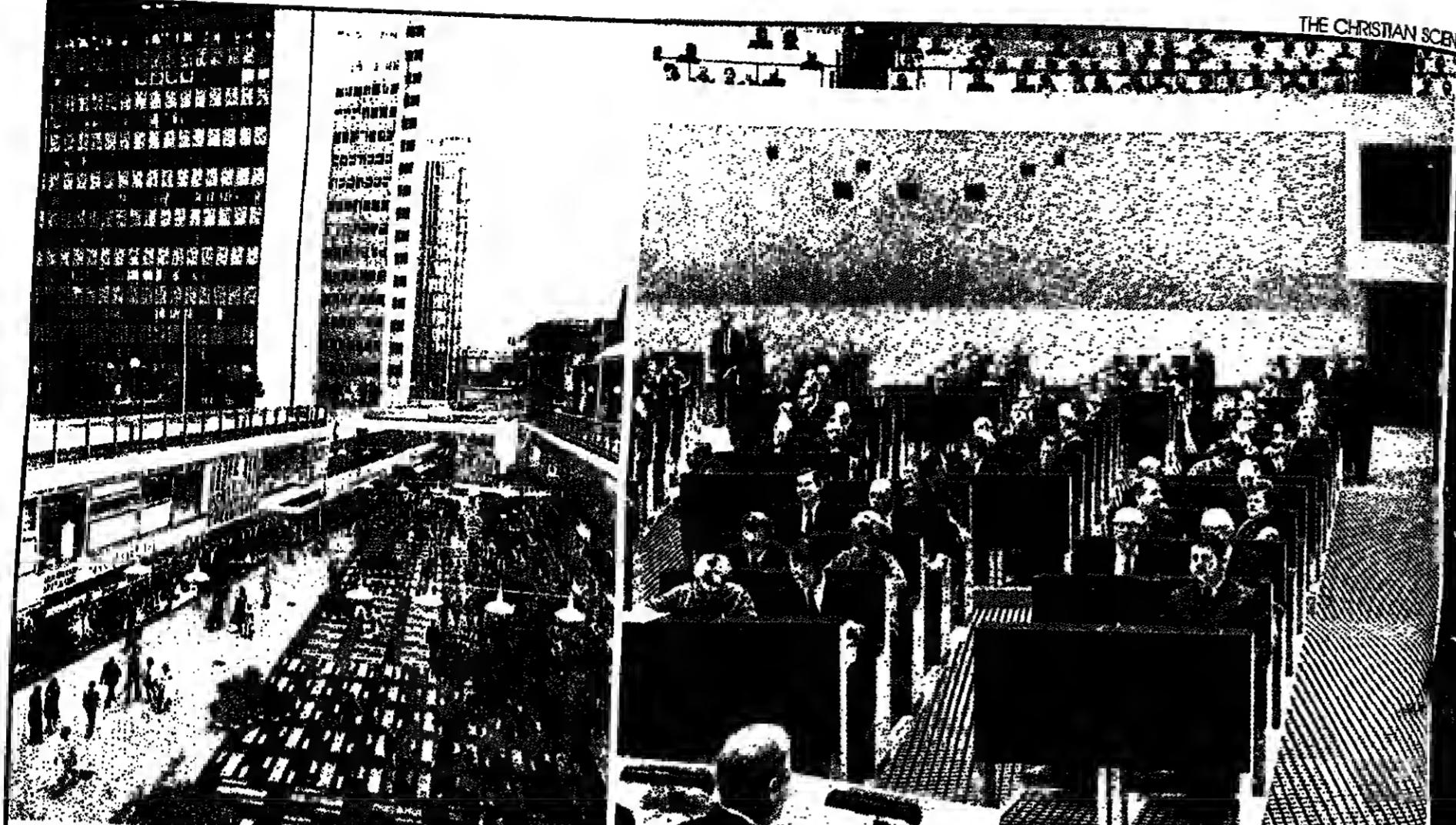
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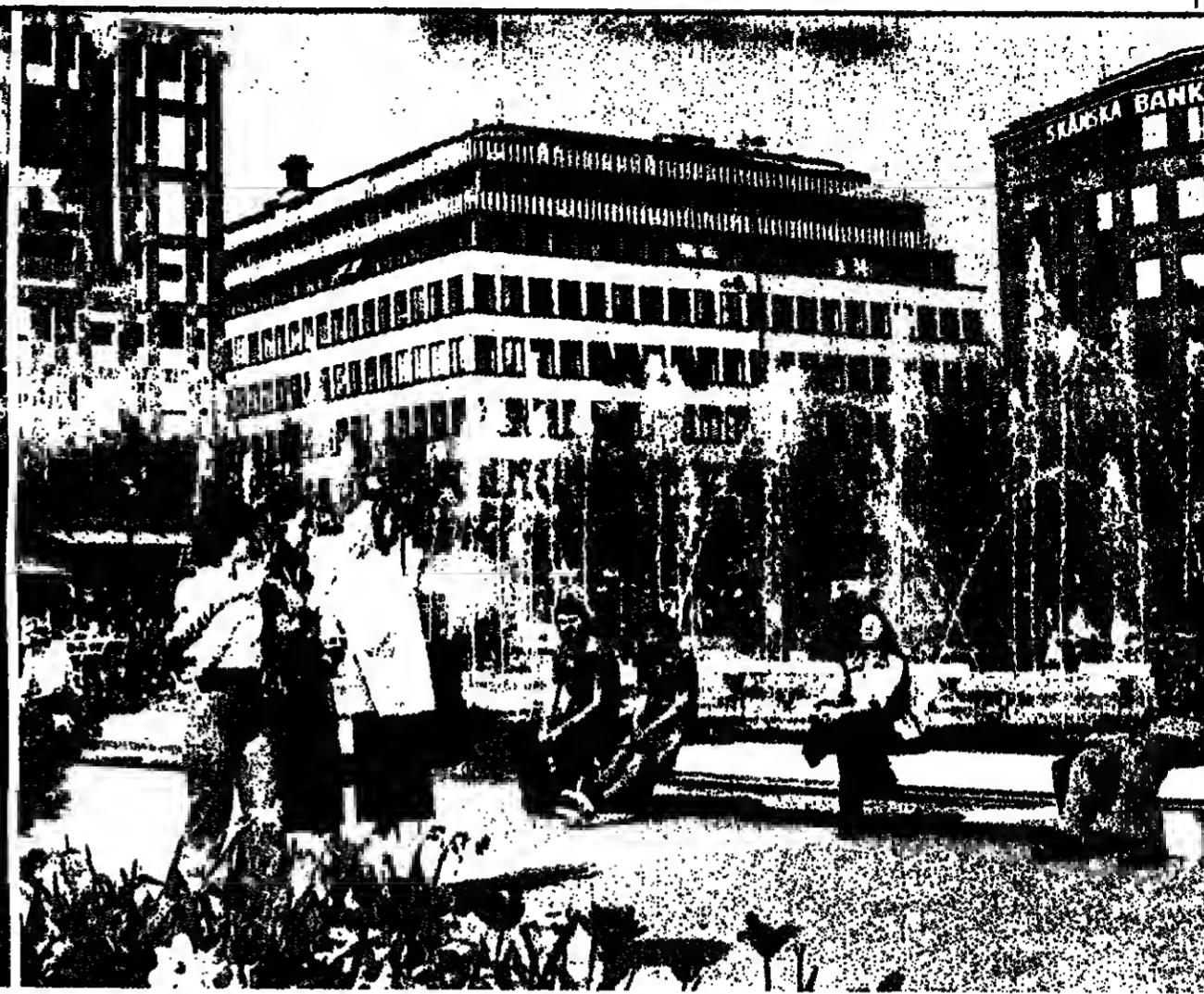


By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer  
Strollers in Stockholm's largest shopping area

Monday, July 26, 1976



By Gösta Giese  
We the cabs-like walls of the subway in Stockholm



By David Anable  
Benches near a fountain in a Stockholm park lure visitors

# Has Social Democracy in Sweden run its course?

For 44 years the Social Democrats have controlled this tight, homogeneous family of a nation, enacting all the old liberal ideas of justice and molding an all-embracing welfare state. Recently a string of embarrassments, involving such people as filmmaker Ingmar Bergman and author Astrid Lindgren, have stirred discontent that could lead to an election upset this fall.



Astrid Lindgren

By David Anable  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Astrid Lindgren wrote a fairy tale ... and shook the Stockholm who-what government.

In her satirical, tongue-in-cheek tale, Mrs. Lindgren told of her troubles with the tax authorities:

"You know that this year you owe 102 percent in taxes?"

"You're kidding, there aren't that many percent."

"Oh, yes, in Midsommarka there are any number of percentage points."

The public's reaction was instant and overwhelming. Through "Pomperipossa in Midsommarka," published in the mass circulation daily Expressen, the renowned children's writer had touched the people's hearts on one of the most sensitive issues here — high taxation.

"I never realized what a bombshell it would be," says Mrs. Lindgren softly but with a twinkle in her grandmotherly eye.

Thus the "Lindgren affair" became one more in a string of "affairs" which in recent months have helped pitch this normally placid country into a turmoil of doubt, self-questioning, and second thoughts about Sweden's 44-year-old reign of Social Democracy. Among the "affairs" —

— There was that bizarre case crammed with banknotes seized at the airport as it was about to be smuggled from Sweden's Social Democratic Party to the metalworkers union in Finland.

— There was the embarrassing discovery in the Spanish Canary Islands of the vacationing boss of the Swedish

Transport Workers Union — when the union was supposed to be boycotting Spain for executing Basques.

— There was the Minister of Industry's pat "Steel '80" project, whose much-vaunted plans went wildly off course, costs zooming out of sight and the number of expected

newspaper that power of the state has increased, chief

disman Ulf Lundvik says, "You have to be vigilant to see that the police do not misuse people's rights." His office is frequently indulged (by 30 percent of taxpayers, according to one poll).

— And there was the "Borgman affair," with the famous film producer arrested on suspicion of tax evasion, investigating the tax authorities' bungling of the incarceration overnight of film star Bibi Andersson (no access to lawyers or family); and the taxman's other thing that "people are scared stiff about," says Lundvik, is the possible misuse through computer of identification numbers that are creeping in everywhere

— each person's official papers, insurance forms, car

fair, or of their relative importance, their accumulation, census returns, university

begin to shake the faith of many Swedes in their long

loyalty to the Social Democratic rulers, in the traditional left-wing

values of equality, justice, and the security of the

freedom here.

Referring to the Social Democrats whom she has

supported but now opposes, Mrs. Lindgren says: "For the past 44 years in power the party has gradually

power for so long is destroying these people. They have gradually constructed an intricate system of social jus-

bureaucrats. They are so concerned about power they care about the people only more ... There is too much support for this aspect of socialism.

— Another who expresses similar criticisms is Kåre

Frantz, president of Svensk Filmindustri, the company that

responded abrasively. "He was very high and mighty and

— I wrote excellent children's books and should sit to

them," Mrs. Lindgren explains. Although this all too actual

quirk in the tax laws was later corrected, the Swedes' growing anxiety on another sensitive issue, high-handed of-

icialdom, was given another twist.

**Faith shaken**

Regardless of the detailed rights and wrongs of taxation, police records, census returns, university

and welfare, there is an overwhelming public and political

alarm — the growing tolerance of inflation, bureaucracy, and individual freedom, the

Democrats' broad political program too seems to

have reached a moment of decision.

Referring to the Social Democrats whom she has

supported but now opposes, Mrs. Lindgren says: "For the past 44 years in power the party has gradually

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**No spending favored**

Having built their all-embracing welfare state, the So-

cial Democrats are faced with a fundamental question in

the rights to Ingmar Bergman's films:

"Even in a wonderful country like Sweden there is an

alarm ing trend — the growing tolerance of inflation,

that is the first step toward losing liberty."

So perturbed was Mr. Färt that he rolled up his sleeves

and produced his own allegorical film, a sort of night

of double-talk and arrests-for-dissent in a mythical

called Midsommarka (the name later borrowed by Mrs.

for her own mock fairy tale). Twice shown on

the Fant film attracted a 1.1 million audience each time

that lays the golden eggs to pay for the welfare

of an 8 million total population.

Mr. Färt and others are particularly worried by the

potential for abuse in some new laws, such as that permits

tax police, with minimal suspicion, to enter homes and

about 5 percent of industry is publicly owned, far

more than in many other European countries such as Britain.

This underlines the essential stability of Swedish society

and the consensus nature of its politics.

One has to be careful not to overestimate the signs.

Swedes seem, in fact, to be hesitating more over whether

to take a breather while pondering which way to go for-

ward rather than deciding to turn back.

Democrats dropped to 38.5 percent. They have recovered only slightly since.

At the same time the Communist Party, the Social Democrats' tacit but essential ally on many issues in an evenly divided parliament, has split several different ways. The Communists may not gain the necessary 4 percent of total votes in this September's election to qualify for parliamentary seats.

Hence the outlook for the Social Democrats this September is unusually bleak.

But under Prime Minister Olof Palme they are fighting back.

They point out that the civil service operates independently, carrying out ministerial directives under the eyes of the ombudsman. That bureaucratic growth has mainly been of "useful" people such as doctors and nurses, teachers and day-care attendants.

#### Economic record

They assert that they have already been shifting the burden of taxation from direct to indirect taxes. They draw attention to their economic record — largely avoiding the world's recession, holding unemployment to less than 2 percent and inflation to 10 percent while greatly increasing real incomes.

All agree, however, that even if the Social Democrats are ousted this fall, there will be no radical changes. Foreign policy would hardly change at all under a Liberal-Conservative coalition. And the difference in domestic policy would more likely be a loss of momentum leftward than a strong shift to the right.

#### Loss of support

More worrying for the Social Democrats is the defection of some traditional supporters, not least well-known ones such as Mrs. Lindgren and Mr. Bergman. Again, Jörn Donner sums it up:

"We have to keep all this social welfare, of course," says

Conservative Party leader Gösta Bohman. "We might make the structure better."

This underlines the essential stability of Swedish society

and the consensus nature of its politics.

One has to be careful not to overestimate the signs.

Swedes seem, in fact, to be hesitating more over whether

to take a breather while pondering which way to go for-

ward rather than deciding to turn back.

## A dining room can be for more than meals

By Marilyn Hoffman  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston  
Dining rooms — large, formal and gracious — are still extant. If you are fortunate enough to have one, you may want to reassess its role in your family living and entertaining.

Is your dining room simply wasted space between special dinner parties? Is it dull and prosaic in its aspect? Or is it enjoyed daily?

Cynthia Hitch Thurber, an interior designer in suburban Weston, Massachusetts, transformed a spacious traditional Boston dining room into one that could be used day in and day out for family meals, entertaining, comfortable conversation, desk work, and putting with plants in a window greenhouse. The designer used a reflective high-gloss paint on walls and ceiling and installed 10 mirror panels and a mirrored folding screen, to add cheerful sparkle and light, and to reflect all the colors used in the room as well as the gleam of silver.

The room, as seen in the accompanying drawing, sings with shine and color. The walls are covered with two shades of orange sherbet, and the ceiling with a high off-white sheen. The golden oak dining chairs, survivors of the family's summer house purchased in 1921, were given a coat of red-brown Evans Latex stain which allows the grain of the wood to show through. Their "updating" included being upholstered in pink textured velvet and trimmed with chrome nailheads. The two wheelback chairs, which sit in front of two side windows, are painted off-white. The Turkish mohair Oriental rug on the floor is woven in shades of orange, gold, blue, and red.

Brunschwig & Fils fabrics used in the room include the love-seat pattern which mixes pinks, blues, dark reds, oranges, and an orange fabric at the windows. The hand-painted cornice is decorated with a motif taken from the Oriental rug.

The ten mirror panels cost more than \$400 to have installed, and an electrician had to reposition the sconces. The mirror background, however, gives the sconces new scale and importance.

The handsome folding screen in the left corner is actually an inverted garage door, purchased from a building supply house for \$115, and glorified with mirror panels.

An 18th century English sideboard along one wall and an English secretary on the other (both good reproductions) add traditional elegance.

The secretary, placed near the kitchen, holds the owner's cookbook library and provides handy desk space for menu planning, ordering, and letter writing.

## Day care for the elderly: 'I used to dial 'operator' just to hear a voice'

By Jo Ann Levine  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Mrs. Mary Wendorf kept to herself for more than 20 years.

She went out of her apartment once a week to buy groceries, rarely bothered to watch television, and could not hold a needle when she tried to crochet. When she wanted to read, she found herself repeating each word over five or six times. In addition, she had physical problems, and did not feel like having company.

"I was in the wilderness," she said. "But when contacted by the Kingsbridge Center, the large Bronx institution of the Jewish Hospital and Home for Aged, about joining its day-care program, she agreed she probably should do it, but asked, 'How does the cat get over the river?'

"I finally took at least nine months to get me here," said Mrs. Wendorf. "The first day, I was trembling when I came. . . ." Mrs. Wendorf is picked up by an estate car on Tuesdays and Thursdays and spends those days participating in activities of Kingsbridge Center, which houses more than 1,100 people in residential, health-related, or skilled nursing facilities.

The day-care program is the first in New York City and was two years old on May 24.

"For the older person who is fragile, has physical problems, is perhaps depressed, and is just hanging on, the services of day care are

managing to help them stay in the community," said Rose Barnstein, the social worker for the day-care program. She has no need to refer to the sign to her office which reads: "Hearing is a faculty, listening is an art," because that is what she does.

The staff has access to all the services of the center which is a waxed and polished and colorful, busy complex part of an institution which, since its founding in 1970, has been a pioneer in the field of serving the elderly.

"If I paid \$1,000 a week, I would not get such attention," said Mrs. Wendorf.

The administration of Kingsbridge Center, Aaron Berkowitz, said, "For day care, the cost is \$27 a day with meal. For a resident in the skilled nursing division, the cost is \$62 to \$70 a day, and if he had to go to the hospital, that would be \$240 a day." Mr. Berkowitz added that residential care would include day and night care, seven days a week, and that at the most, day care would be only five days a week. The center is reimbursed approximately \$20 a day by Medicaid for each day-care participant.

"Plus, the fact that in addition to dollars, we are returning useful citizens to the community," he said.

States like New York, Florida, Maryland, and Arizona have set up day-care programs for the elderly, and, according to Mr. Berkowitz, have forced the federal government into taking action it would not have taken otherwise.

A retired professor from the Bronx Community College told the group during a lecture, "Just because we are older people, doesn't



A window greenhouse, high gloss paint and reflective panels make this dining room 'sing'

## financial Kissing computers—a way to keep users honest?

By Richard M. Harley  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Some Japanese technicians have taken to kissing their computers — not out of affection, but to find an effective way of identifying computer users.

This "lip print" experiment, not by any means perfected for general use, is one example of an international effort to curb a growing number of crimes in which the tool is a computer.

Reported U.S. cases of "computer abuse" (improperly tampering with computers for financial or other gain) have risen from 2 in 1968, to 33 in 1970 and 68 in 1973, according to the Stanford Research Institute.

Statistics show that from 1963 to 1973 losses due to reported computer abuse (and there is no way of telling how many abusers go undetected) come to \$65 million. This does not take into account the Los Angeles Equity Funding Insurance fraud of 1973 in which some 64,000 take insurance policies were produced through company computers, with a reported company loss of \$200 million, and \$2 billion for stockholders of Equity Funding.

**Practical things to do**  
In his new book, "Crime By Computer," Don B. Parker points out some practical

things the financial community and the public can do to keep computer use honest:

- Insure the integrity of employees. "If the EDP [electronic-data processing] personnel cannot be trusted, then forget all the technical methods of computer security . . ."

- Keep computers in safe areas, with limited, selective entry of personnel (although as Price Waterhouse & Co. management consultant G. Hunter Jones says, physical-risk security should not supplant internal controls against errors and manipulation).

- Although it may take 5 to 8 years before fully adequate safeguard methods are developed, companies should demand electronic safeguards and checking devices — even if it means paying more for the computer.

- Separation of responsibilities among people in positions of trust, and isolation of library records from the general programming staff, can reduce the opportunities for personal manipulation of data.

- Better methods of user identification need to be developed to replace ID cards and account numbers. Some newer concepts ranging from fingerprinting and measuring, to voice identification, in even the Japanese "lip printing" have not yet proved to be satisfactory ways of preventing unauthorized use of computers.

- Legislation, says Mr. Parker, "would prob-

## financial

ably be the largest incentive to force the need for secure computer systems." And says Susan Nyman, San Francisco attorney who specializes in the field, laws need to be adapted to apply to cases of computer crime. For example, provisions in many state and federal theft statutes do not recognize "theft" of unwritten information from a computer system as "tangible" enough to prosecute.

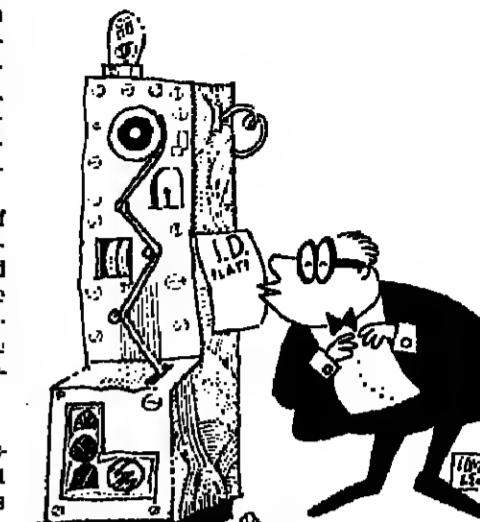
Individuals should check the accuracy of figures on computer printouts (bank statements, etc.) to detect both machine errors and intentional crimes. Some of the most subtle and lucrative "computer crimes" have involved deduction of minute sums from large numbers of company or personal bank accounts.

### Security neglected

According to Mr. Parker, the computer systems commercially available today were not designed or built with concern for security as a "significant enough criterion."

Without denying the need to address "computer crime," Robert Courtney of IBM says it is easy to overplay the significance of such crimes at present. "It's my contention that incompetence-caused errors and omissions (which comprise easily more than 50 percent of computer errors), and the damage done by such wrong information, tower over acts committed through malicious intention."

Anticipating some knotty legal problems



raised by the issue, Washington attorney Ronald L. Winkler points to the occasional practice of government agencies accumulating computer-stored information about the financial statuses of private companies.

He wonders if such information could be adequately safeguarded, for instance, from competing companies.

## Tips for businessmen abroad: how not to look silly

By Kaye Baralek  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
What should a businessman eat for lunch when he's assigned to Iran?

He can eat most anything he wants from the native menu, but he should not "brown-bag it," says Alison Lanier, an expert on the etiquette of doing business overseas. Because such casual eating habits may be considered indiscreet among business people in some areas, the foreigner should consider eating at a moderately priced local restaurant.

This kind of advice, provided by Mrs. Lanier through her company, Overseas Briefing Associates (OBA) can save a businessman and his family either embarrassment or cultural shock. When things don't work out overseas, employees and their families are sometimes returned early to their home country — at great expense to the company.

OBA director and owner Lanier says there is greater need for transfer preparation because of today's fast-shifting world and the expanding business exchange with nonindustrialized countries in less-familiar regions, particularly the Middle East and Asia. Such countries are importing a broad range of skilled personnel — from top executives to foremen and workers.

Another lesson in cultural diplomacy was offered for the adult. Apparently Americans in Iran have sometimes been quick to point out the mistakes of the Iranians who work under

them. This "tell-it-like-it-is" approach has been blamed for high turnover among Iranian employees working with new arrivals. The briefers emphasized that a little courtesy goes a long way, pointing out that one recently briefed company had lost none of its native employees since the arrival of American personnel, while a less-prepared company had lost 70 percent due to this problem.

Another consulting firm, International Relocation Corporation, Inc. (IRC) of Sandy Springs, Maryland, helps on the other end of relocation. Says director Bill Hartge, IRC's consultants are usually long-term residents of the host land, but originally from English-speaking countries. IRC helps families secure housing, finding schools, and general orientation.

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

### French tie insurance to driving record

Sydney, Australia  
Australia's giant mining firm, MIM Holdings, Ltd., has decided to pay \$87.5 million to take up a 13.7 percent equity stake in its former American parent company, Asarco, Inc.

Under the agreement, announced by MIM chairman Sir James Footh, the Australian zinc-silver-copper miner will subscribe for 8.5 million shares to be issued by American Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd., and will buy an additional half million shares in the open market over the next 18 months.

MIM Holdings, Ltd., whose mine in Queensland is the world's largest single mine, will become the largest single shareholder in Asarco once it acquires a 13.7 percent stake.

The increases continue until the point where, in the words of a Paris broadcaster, "the driver causing an accident will bid his car a final farewell and walk home."

EXCHANGE RATES

Argentine peso	.008
Australian dollar	1.241
Austrian schilling	.055
Belgian franc	.025
Brazilian cruzero	.100
British pound	1.784
Canadian dollar	.031
Colombian peso	.033
Danish krone	.163
French franc	.209
Dutch guilder	.367
Hong Kong dollar	.203
Israeli pound	.130
Hellenic drachma	.001
Japanese yen	.003
Mexican peso	.080
New Zealand dollar	.094
Norwegian krone	.180
Portuguese escudo	.033
South African rand	1.152
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# sports



## Finally — the Olympics are off and running

By Larry Eldridge  
Sports editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal  
Political controversy notwithstanding, the 1976 Olympics got off to a rousing start with an impressive and colorful opening ceremony. Now as these 21st modern games begin to unfold, it looks as though the excitement of the public is finally focused where it belongs — on the athletes and the competition.

Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain joined 70,000 spectators jammed into the architecturally striking new Olympic Stadium as the delegations marched in to stirring symphonic music. There were brief addresses by Canadian and Olympic officials, then Her Majesty spoke the prescribed 16 words which formally launched this competition among nations of the world every four years.

As always at these gatherings, the parade of the athletes provided both spectacle and emotion.

The United States team, marching much earlier in the alphabetical order than usual because of the spelling of its name (Etats-Unis) in this city where French is the official language, received a huge ovation. The cheer for the 474-member American contingent was exceeded, in fact, only by the tremendous roar which erupted when Canada marched in at the start as is traditional for the host country.

Another emotional moment came when the 44-member Israeli delegation entered the sta-

adium to sustained cheers — a tribute to courage in the face of adversity and also a sad reminder of what happened at Munich four years ago when 11 members of the 1972 Israeli team were killed in a terrorist raid. Sprinter Esther Roth, the only returning member of the team which competed in Munich, had the honor of carrying the flag this time.

New Zealand's athletes also got a rousing welcome, supporting that country's determination to stay in the games despite a large-scale African boycott because of its presence.

France, too, got a good reception, though not as big as one might have expected to this city where most cultural and linguistic ties are to that nation. The French could console themselves, though, that they were the fashion of the day with the women resplendent in turquoise dress and coat ensembles with matching wide-brimmed hats while the men wore cream-colored coats, turquoise turtle-necks, and dark trousers.

The big surprise, though, came from the East European nations which have seldom in the past been known for their haute couture. The Russian costumes were particularly attractive, with the women wearing bright orange outfit over blue blouses and the men in bela suits. Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania also had bright, tasteful outfit in contrast to the more conservative styles of other teams.

The Russians had the largest group among

the 88 delegations, with 522 marchers. Israel had the Fiji Islands had the smallest contingent of two athletes and one official. East Germany, supposedly the fourth largest team with more than 300 participants, put only 100 or so into the parade.

With Taiwan withdrawing a day earlier rather than submit to Canada's demand that it not call itself China, and with numerous African countries throwing things into confusion by boycotting the parade at the last minute, there were several hundred fewer athletes than originally had been expected to march.

The absence of these and other competitors may dim the competition a bit but they hardly put a dent in the parade of many thousands in the opening ceremonies as a whole.

A major moment of the day, as always, was the lighting of the Olympic flame — done this time by a pair of Canadian neon-agora representing both the French and English cultures of the nation. Other highlights included the turning over of the Olympic flag from previous host Munich, accomplished with folk dances by Bavarian and local Quebec groups in bright costumes, and a grand finale gymnastic bit by more than a thousand young Canadian dancers.

Then at last it was time to put both politics and entertainment aside and get on to what it's all supposed to be about — competition among thousands of athletes in 23 widely divergent sports.

## British shot-putter takes aim at Montreal gold

By Larry Eldridge  
Sports editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal  
No Britisher has ever won the Olympic shot put — indeed none has even taken a medal since 1908 — but a burly, jovial policeman from the little village of Brampton near Cambridge, University, may well change all that here.

Geoff Capes has come on strongly in the last two years to rank not only as the best shot-putter in the history of the United Kingdom, but one of the best in the world. His longest throw of 76 ft. 8 1/2 in. plus his consistently strong performances of late put him right up there as a leading favorite along with Americans Al Fetterbach and George Woods. Perhaps even more important in this event where mental attitude plays such a big role, Geoff feels he is ready for a top effort.

"I should make it to the finals," says the 6 ft. 6 in. long-haired giant, and then adds, "In theory — on paper — I have a good chance."

"In the end it comes down to the crunch — to the day itself. A big thing is who wants it the most — and I want it. I've won gold medals in the Commonwealth Games, the European Indoors, the European Outdoors, the European Cup. There's only one left — and I've saved a place on the mantelpiece for it."

Capes notes that he comes by his size naturally, which he feels gives him an advantage over those who try to build up their weight artificially through the use of forbidden drugs. The latter risk disqualification if caught, and in any event are "only fooling themselves," according to Geoff, since there is no evidence that such efforts ever lead to improved performance.

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"Actually I only eat like that in the winter when I'm trying to put on weight for the coming season," he says. "Right now I'm a little heavy at 212 so I'm trying to cut down."

Despite his girth, Capes is amazingly quick and agile when he whirs around to leave the 16-pound ball — and he isn't worried that the

staying away from his rivals is just one way

Geoff is trying to make sure he reaches top form here. Another unusual move was deciding to come to Montreal via an eight-day ocean

journey.

## Editorial Give Olympic back to the athletes

It is unfortunate that political clouds overshadowed the opening of the 1976 Olympic Games, especially when the avowed purpose of these athletic contests is to promote brotherhood. The drawals and boycotts by various African and Arab nations as well as Taiwan have made mockery of this.

Now that politics regrettably has

injected itself into the games, the

athletes can be certain when

they compete? The outlook is dubious.

First the political positions of

various nations, such as Canada's and

on the Taiwan issue or the black

opposition in South Africa's case

are highlighted.

But could the O

survive the impact when it's

over? Such as human rights, also

be used as a yardstick to determine

which nations are most

innocent victims of disputes

which they have no control.

Canada did a major disservice to

the world community by waiting so long

to make its position clear on the Taiwan issue.

The Canadian Government and

it long ago warned that the Chinese

presence would provoke

controversy, but the fact remains

won the selection of the Montreal

as the host city.

And what about the athletes

themselves? One recalls the long

even years of training that

the preparation of the fine young

women who headed for Mexico

with great determination and perhaps

hopes of winning — only to find them

disqualified or withdrawn

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# people

## Clip-clop, clip-clop

Why is this American driving a horse and carriage in London?

By Barbara Seely  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Early one morning recently I found myself leaning out my bedroom window, convinced that the sound I heard - a distinct clip-clop-clip-clop amidst the clamor of the 20th-century traffic - must be an illusion.

But, suddenly, the illusion became reality: A horse-drawn carriage, passed nonchalantly under my window.

This was not the Queen's carriage (which is the only private one in present-day London), mind you, but rather an elegant but typical means of 19th-century transportation - the only incongruity being that it happened to be 1976.

On investigation, I found that this delightful conveyance belongs to Dennis Severs, a 27-year-old American from Escondido, California. Every day of the year, except for some in the coldest winter months, Mr. Severs dons a top hat and formal morning suit and steps into his place as an affluent footman-guide.

Mr. Severs began his tours four years ago because of his delight in London's vivid history, which he considers to be "still very much alive." And between the tour - of his own colorful design - the sound of a horse's hooves, and the mannered mood which a Victorian carriage creates, his passengers find themselves irresistibly awakened to the past and present of this treasure-trove city.

The tour trots its way through the streets, squares and mews of Knightsbridge, South Kensington, and Kensington, while Mr. Severs points out architectural clues to the thinking of various periods, and brings in all the notable figures and fashions of London.

Entertaining his passengers with a story-like patter, he tells just how great Great Britain was in the 19th century. "And unless we understand her greatness, nothing we see or use from Britain today makes any sense," he explains. Having stressed Britain's glorious past, he then describes street by street, exactly how people lived during this grand era.

Mr. Severs directs his passengers' attention to the size of houses and explains that "a house of the 1880s would be larger than a house of the 1850s because its traditional structure was puffed up to appear grander as people became wealthier." At another stage, he points to a house with a double-front doorway and says with a chuckle, "Queen Charlotte insisted that her court wear the passé fashion of hoop skirts so that until her death in 1818, doorways had to be doubled in order to accommodate the width of women's skirts."

"The thing that makes London particularly interesting," he adds, "is that it is still lived in as it was - nothing has really gone yet."

London is built for the carriage, Mr. Severs points out who asked why he uses that instead of more ordinary forms of transport: "Street railings are cut at the right height so that one can see under them, and cornices, the most important feature of a house, are unviewable from the confines of a closed-in car," he says, beaming.



By Barbara Seely

To prepare for these tours, Mr. Severs absorbs all he could learn from those who witnessed the past, and still peruses history books on London in order to maintain accuracy.

On first reaction to the tour, the English, who tend to disapprove of the contrived, usually respond with the remark, "How typical," implying, Mr. Severs explains with a hint of embarrassment, "that only an American would go to such a fuss." Yet once they experience the tour, "their cynicism," he says, "frequently changes to approval."

But why should this young American go to

the trouble of borrowing money in order to go into the London tour, certainly not for profit as his expenses income. It is rather because of the awarness of what is good here.

Mr. Severs says with a mixture of respect and surprise, "is just what you make everything you could want, if you like it."

Donnie Severs' tours begin in April to be reached in London at 584-780 (full reservation is essential). The tour is 4 hours, and costs £4.50 (about \$9) per person.

The tour trots its way through the streets,

the star continues. "It's gaudy, and nobody can tell me that it doesn't breed violence in reality. . . . As for pornography, it's horrendous to show it where children can see it."

Niven has established himself as one of Hollywood's most enduring names. The secret?

"Enormous luck is the only possible answer. When I started working as an extra, there were 22,000 of us registered, looking for 800 jobs a day and getting two bucks when we got them. Buried under that pile of people, imagine the talent that never got a chance to be shown!" To this day Niven seems surprised and delighted that his light somehow escaped that populous bushel.

Making the grade is only part of an actor's struggle, however - he also has to stay there.

Niven has been prompted by financial necessity. I'm a family fellow."

Following "Tiger," Niven went to Hollywood

"and did what I've always wanted to do - a Walt Disney movie. . . . It's marvelous, like Hollywood in the old days. It's a family thing. They've all worked there all their lives, and they're all happy." The movie, "No Deposit No

# arts

## What's the secret behind David Niven's success?

By David Sterritt

New York

David Niven, one of the movies' aristocratic images, drapes his arm around my shoulder as I leave the elevator and ushers me warmly into his suite. He deposits me in a chair, drops comfortably into a sofa, and proceeds to make me feel as at home as I've ever felt in an Oscar winner's hotel room.

"It's the sort of thing I love," says the star of his TV series with characteristic enthusiasm. "It's not about the world that I'm part of but about the world I'd love to be part of - and haven't got the nerve to be part of. Most of it is extraordinary efforts of physical endeavor: a group bringing up gold from the bottom of the Irish Sea, a man who has the altitude record for hang-gilding, a great group of kids learning survival in Wyoming. . . ."

It's anybody's guess how he finds time to deal with visitors. One has trouble imagining a busier actor. His latest book of memoirs,

"Bring on the Empty Horses," has just finished a month-long stay at the top of the best-seller lists. And his film career has been busier than ever.

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Mr. Niven - 'an affable chap' surprised by his own success

Some of Niven's printed anecdotes are far from complimentary to Hollywood. One reason is that he sees Hollywood as being somewhat less emotionally stable than other communities.

"There certainly has been more unhappiness there than elsewhere," says the star, "because of the toaded dice against success. . . . There was licentiousness, too, because every movie can tell me that it doesn't breed violence in reality. . . . As for pornography, it's horrendous to show it where children can see it."

Niven's latest book, "Bring on the Empty Horses," features Hollywood anecdotes ranging from the stellar to the seamier. What led him to write it? "Putnam's [the publisher] dangles these great advances. I'm a Scot, and when anybody does that, I'm gone. . . . Then they have a horrible habit of calling up a year later and saying, 'How's the book coming along?' You've long since spent the advance, of course. . . . So you get nervous, and have to do something. . . ."

A previous book, "Empty Horses," was the hardest to write, because Niven "tried to take it seriously as a writer. . . . I tried desperately to write it so it was utterly true, and also informative. I didn't want to write about only the great names that we all know - the Bogarts and Gables and Coopers - but also the other ones who never got there, never made it, the flops and disasters. . . ."

"I'm not a terribly ambitious actor," he smiles. "I've always stayed within the type-casting frame. Anybody in movies does. I've done my best, and followed the advice of Gable and Spencer Tracy - 'Get there on time, know the jokes, take the money, and go home at 6 o'clock. . . .'"

## Arctic canoeing: journey to the edge of the world

By Larry Wood  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

This month, 23 young people, sponsored by Whitworth College, will begin a journey by canoe into the Arctic. Their agenda: six to eight weeks at "the ragged edge of the world."

This is the fourth annual trip director Jay Pritchett has taken to introduce students to the magnificent scenery and hardships of the Far North.

Last year a group of 26 explored an area never before seen by men. "In all history, there is no known record of anyone ever attempting to traverse the pristine labyrinth of ice-choked lakes and violent rivers between Lake de Gras and Bathurst Inlet on the rugged coast of the Arctic Sea," says Mr. Pritchett.

This year's group of 8 women and 16 men will cover the same territory, but will take a somewhat different route in order to visit the inspiring Wilberforce Falls.

"Last year we headed north and east," says Mr. Pritchett. "This year, we're heading north and west. The trip begins again at Lake de Gras."

"We'll go down the Copper Mine River, into Providence Lake, and into Point Lake. The route will be north out of Point Lake 150 miles upstream to Takuyak Lake, then down the Hood River to the Arctic Ocean."

En route down the river, they will pass Wilberforce Falls, which is the highest waterfall north of the Arctic Circle. That puts them on the Arctic Ocean, where they will be heading south for about 150 miles.

"Last year we navigated a river that had never been traveled before," says Mr. Pritchett. "This year, we have more variety than we've had on any previous trip."

The 23 adventurers are sure they'll make it down the turbulent waters to the edge of the Arctic Ocean.

One reason for their confidence is that they are getting plenty of preparation and training before they take off. Another reason is Mr. Pritchett is a veteran adventurer who has spent 11 summers in the Arctic. He has taken five Whitworth groups to barren lands in the northern wilderness, always exploring areas where few humans have ever gone.

Two years ago the Whitworth group canoed to the journey ahead.



By Jeff Pritchett

"We are not a guided tour - we are on a new journey, experiencing things together."

"It must be of long enough duration so that the people can become part of the land. . . . The route must be remote enough to be a true wilderness."

"The trip must be so difficult that each day's progress generates a new sense of accomplishment."

"I do not want to turn into a guide. Some one has to lead the trip and make major decisions; but I try to make as few decisions as possible. We are not a guided tour - we are on a new journey, experiencing things together."

Each person signing up for the journey has his own reasons for taking the trip to the top of the world, but all want to experience its vastness, its beauty, and its wilderness. All can, if they wish, receive up to 10 quarter hours of college credit for work in natural history, zoology, botany, photography, geography, geology, ecology, or history.

Whether or not the students add an academic load is a matter of individual goals. But it's certainly each person who makes the journey: during the summer ahead will be tested on stamina, endurance, respect for nature, and tolerance for one another.

Mr. Pritchett considers four things essential to the journey ahead:

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With the  
whole  
world

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play reveals essences. An nowhere is the MKhAT's mastery more apparent than in this reference.

The baron tells his fiancée, "There's one thing, though: you don't love me." She replies, "That's not my power. I'll be your faithful and obedient wife - but love, no. . . ."

With her own awakened feeling Meshia realizes that long ago the doctor loved her mother and asks if her mother loved him too. He answers, "I don't remember any more," and goes back to reading his newspaper.

The night of the fire, Andre, belligerently tells his sleeping sisters that he is happy with his wife and that's all right that he never became a professor - that suddenly bursts out: "My sweet sisters, dear sisters, don't believe me, don't believe me. . . ."

In MKhAT tradition the production aims for exacuteit rather than brilliance. The viewer is sure that every epithet, wisecrack, and off-stage shufflbell is true to turn-of-the-century Russian provinces. The shuffling old servants are superb. The acts and acting are completely realistic and if one can judge from photographs - haven't changed since 1940 and possibly even since the 1901 premier of this play.

Yet unlike some 1970 Moscow fossils of K.S. Stanislavsky's directing, "Three Sisters" is vivid and affecting. The difference lies in the MKhAT actresses - and actors and directors - who clearly love Chekhov's characters as much as the playwright himself did.

## books

## Voice from 'The Deep'

Peter Benchley swimming uneasily in the sea of commercial success

By Diana Luehrer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
"Yes, I am defensive about 'Jaws,'" stated author Peter Benchley. "On the one hand, I got attacked for writing a hook that everyone reads, and on the other, for not writing a book that nobody reads."

It is clear Mr. Benchley swims uneasily in the sea of commercial success and regards critics as a conglomerate shark out to devour his literary reputation.

As the grandson of Robert Benchley, the son of Nathaniel Benchley, both of whom wrote for the *New Yorker*, he has a distinguished literary tradition to follow which would seem to run counter to the currents of popular taste. Moreover, Peter Benchley's Ivy League bearing suggests a secret shag in the scope of his success — nine million books in print, the number one, all-time grossing film in history, and an undisclosed amount of income. With characteristic irony, Mr. Benchley noted his reaction of "awe and disbelief" to the "Jaws" formula of "so-called page-turners." He maintains his motive was very simple.

"I wanted to tell a story, do the research on it, and have a good time exploring the subject and what could be made out of it. ... You could even make a case that this book is an attempt to disassociate myself from 'Jaws.' I don't know how many years it's going to be before people will stop referring to 'Jaws.' Perhaps if I were two years from now to write an inside look at Vatican politics there would be a feeling that maybe a review would not have to start with 'From the author of the shark book.'"

With his second book, "The Deep," this conflict has surfaced. The book is another aquatic-adventure story, this time set in Bermuda against a background of drug traffic and racial tension. The main characters are a honeymoon couple who dive in their dives both a morphine-laden wreck and a treasure-laden Spanish galleon, and who subsequently encounter thieves, murderers, moray eels, and ubiquitous sharks.

"The Deep" is similar to "Jaws," but with its teeth pulled, or at best gold filled.

"I look upon my novels as entertaining stories that within them say something about the people they involve," he continues. "There are those who don't agree. There are those who agree more than I think they should. Fidel Castro thought 'Jaws' was a marvelous metaphor about the corruption of capitalism. Somebody

else wrote me that 'Jaws' was a political allegory — the shark was Nixon, etc. The Italians regard it as a hugely profound study of the human condition. And so on."

"People ask me if I have thought of writing a 'serious' novel. I assume that means that rather than have the story be the primary thing it should be an exploration of terribly important themes — man's relation to the cosmos or something like that. I'm not ready to do that yet. When I get to feeling I'm ready to tell that story then I'll do that, and I'll be accused of writing a terrible rip-off of something else."

Mr. Benchley claims he did not write "The Deep" to make more money or to produce another blockbuster. He also does not regard it as "Son of Jaws" and even tried to avoid the "Jaws" formula of "so-called page-turners." He maintains his motive was very simple.

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Mr. Benchley, who grew up on Nantucket island and traces his love of the sea back to his childhood, got the idea for "The Deep" in 1969 when, "I was sent down to Bermuda to do a story for the *National Geographic*, a history of Bermuda as told by the wrecks around it." In the process of doing the research I got involved with a diver down there who took me around to all the wrecks. Among them was one loaded with drugs that went down in 1943 on top of not one but two Spanish wrecks. I stuck that away in the back of my head and it occurred to me a couple of years later ... what if a honeymoon couple went down there and encountered this situation. . . ."



Author Peter Benchley

Thus, the plot for "The Deep" grew out of Mr. Benchley's passion for diving and his interest in marine archaeology, especially as it relates to the Spanish conquest of the New World.

"The Deep" is packed with colorful lore about sunken treasure, and supports Mr. Benchley's surprising declaration that he is actually more interested in wrecks than fish.

Mr. Benchley spends most of his time these days diving, playing tennis, and working on the screen play for "The Deep," which will be shot on location in Bermuda using "the best, most modern, adventuresome camera equipment to produce the kind of underwater filming that has never been done before." He is also "negotiating to be employed as an underwater pilot in the picture."

The author, civilized and urban, has an obvious taste for adventure of the elemental, man-against-nature variety, and one of the themes in "The Deep" is the hero's attempt

to prove his masculinity by feats of the like Hemingway. Mr. Benchley believes a fairly strong syndrome among American males who are city-bound and would like to go off and do something. It's best fested in the so-called safari jacket syndrome or the guy who works for an insurance company and dresses up like Wild Bill Hickok.

"To utter a profound banality, the bulk of life in the middle class is this very emasculating in terms of what men do; they don't do anything. They analyze, write reports. I don't want to condemn advertising business or the insurance business, but it's a fairly dazed existence. There's something unhealthy to me about not being outside and doing things. It's a fairly primitive sensibility."

Mr. Benchley thinks sensibility accounts for the appeal of "Jaws." And obviously hopes that same sensibility will make "The Deep" to success as well.

## Charles I: England's most disturbing royal ghost

Charles the First: A Biography, by John Bowle. London: Waldegrave & Nicolson. £6. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. \$12.50. 362 pp.

By Ronald Harker

Every January there appears in the memorial column of The Times newspaper in London the following notice: "Charles Stuart. To the memory of the brave King who was beheaded outside his own Palace of Whitehall on the 30th of January, 1649 — 'Remember.'

Charles is the most persistent and disturbing royal ghost haunting the history of England. The civil war in which Charles led the last royal army into battle on English soil foreshadowed a pattern of political development that erupted in the American war of independence, then the French Revolution, and then more than a century later, in the Bolshevik massacre of the Romanovs. But Charles was much more than a generator of rebellion and regicide.

To try to save his crown against rising popular (though mainly moneyed) concern, Charles was devout and devout because he never changed the conviction that his rights were God-given and not to be shared, so that any means to preserve those rights were justified. If he seemed to offer concessions, there is abundant evidence that he did not mean to keep his word. With this background Charles built up against himself an

opposition of religious anxiety, the hostility of a growing merchant class from whom he commanded over-increasing taxes, provision entailing foreign wars and replenish his ailing domestic treasury. And at last there developed a general distrust that spread from his enemies to his closest supporters. Charles was not physically prepossessing. Legend — and Dyck's portraiture — have conjured a handsome cavalier commanding men, whereas he stood only five feet six inches, had no attractive looks, lacked a sense of humor, and suffered with a stammer "which in another man might have been appealing, but in him was merely a defect."

Why then the enduring fascination of an arrogant and fat king? The main merit of John Bowle's new biography is skill with which he has marshaled most of what was known about Charles. There are no surprises. And he is a stylish writer. But his control in describing the dramatic cumulating pressures driving Charles to his doom is largely

Britons are still either Roundheads or Cavaliers according to Trevor-Roper. Bowle, without committing himself to either, keeps the reader absorbed in the King's company as he develops from a fatidic and ailing child, a studious adolescent, through the turmoil of his reign until he emerges (too late) as a clever army commander, and finally achieves a moving majesty on the scaffold.

Ronald Harker, former editor of the London Observer, foreign news service, is author of "Digging Up the Past Lands."

"Strictly speaking this story should not be written or told at all. To write it or tell it is to spoil it." So opens Flann O'Brien's short story, "John Duffy's Brother," a tale of a certain brother who thought he was a train. A summary of this story would, of course, spoil it; suffice it to say that the plot is an hilarious psycho-fantasy, and, as always, most of its joy lies in O'Brien's telling.

"No lunatic attempt will be made," writes Claudio Cockburn in his preface to this new collection of Flann O'Brien's plays, stories, and essays, "to summarize the story." But as one archly suspects, a summary follows. Indeed, anyone who recommends Flann O'Brien's books — "At Swim, Two Birds," "The Third Policeman," etc. — inevitably finds himself launching into bizarre accounts of the working man's poet, or mad bicyclist, which never quite measure up to the original.

For Flann O'Brien, any thesis or position could best be explained in a story, and he tried virtually all forms of story-telling: novels, short stories, a newspaper column (under the penname Myles na Gopaleen), even verse. He seldom failed, though. About O'Brien, Patrick Kavanagh once observed that

James Joyce was not mad, but his commentators were. How long would O'Brien have laughed, one wonders, to discover a ponderous PhD dissertation on his own "humorosity." And in O'Brien's case, moreover, even his readers may be mad.

One also wonders what those, who have slight acquaintance with Ireland, must think on dipping into Flann O'Brien's surreal world. First of all, there are those words: "gombeenery," "a certain gewgawerie of a cattle-jumper from the County Maath," "jubbers," and "jakers." Then there are those distributed on "those starving Irish tingers," or again: "Ireland, the lamp of civilization at a time when Europe sat in darkness, cradle of the faith and home of martyrs." Finally, one runs into a plot (here we are again) in which the devil buys the soul of a Mr. Kelly in exchange for Kelly's advancement in Irish politics. But the devil, as one might suspect, tears up their agreement after trying to fix a local election.

But these previously initiated into this malfituous madness will add "Stories and Plays" to their shelf of Flann O'Brien books, and, like the maladjusted hero of "A Bash in the Tunnel," steal away to a railway dining car (if one can be found) parked on a remote siding, there to be free to enjoy his stock of books without interruption.

Patronen Howe is enrolled in the PhD program in Anglo-Irish literature at University College, Dublin.

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## education/science

## Why the world must control population

By Robert C. Cowen

A dangerous myth has arisen that runaway population is irrelevant to mankind's well-being.

Prof. Jacqueline Kasun of Humboldt State University said as much recently in The Christian Science Monitor in arguing against compulsory sterilization. That questionable strategy is not of issue here. What is of concern is the widespread attitude reflected in her statement: "It is not that the procreation of the poor is straining world resources; every demographer knows that world resources are easily capable of supporting a population many times its present size."

This is quite misleading. As Harvard University demographer Nathan Keyfitz points out in the current issue of *Scientific*



## Teaching in a one-room school on wheels

By Margaret E. Klein

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Mountain View, Wyoming

When I applied to Albany County School District No. 1 last year, I knew absolutely nothing about the isolated rural schools in the district. And, if anyone had suggested to me 4½ years ago when I began my teacher training I would be spending my first year in a one-room schoolhouse with only one pupil, I would have thought they were crazy.

To get to my trailer, the Manz Creek School, is no easy thing. When I first arrived I had to follow a maintenance man in his yellow school vehicle to make sure I did not get lost. We went some 40 miles out of Laramie through Bosler and Rock River; then six miles out of Rock River on to the state-maintained, dirt road known as Marshall Route; then 47 miles

out to Suzanne Meyer's family homestead ranch waiting for my only student, Suzanne Meyer, a second grader, to knock at the door.

This year there are 18 rural schools in the district and 21 teachers are charged with providing some schooling to the 119 children who are on the isolated ranches too far from town elementary schools. (Even if a new ranch hand

section where the mountains crowd closer to the road. The second ranch in this section belongs to Karl and Faye Meyer. Off to the left of the ranch house sits a new carnival home. On nice days, from September to May, the United States and the Wyoming flags fly from the flagpole in the yard. School is in session!

Our school program is much the same as the one used by the teachers in town. We have all the regular subjects: reading, math, science, spelling, and social studies. The main bedroom of the trailer has been equipped with a blackboard and two bulletin boards, desks, an easel, a record player, and a closet full of school supplies. (The rest of the caravan is my home.) Often I wait for Suzanne to do her independent work, using my time to prepare the next day's lesson, to make up a worksheet of my own for her to do, or to watch her as she works. Sometimes, I admit, I just lean back and watch the horses and cows in the meadow next to the schoolhouse or scan the mountain for the deer.

Twice a month, when the road is open, Maxine Larson drives the bookmobile (with its CB radio) to our door as she's done for three years now. She travels anywhere from 60 to 280 miles on round trips. Then, once a month she brings along the rural music and art teacher — the "special" teachers — and they give me a student a lesson.

Field trips are encouraged. At least once a month we are invited to attend assemblies in the Rock River school gym where clowns, mule teams, or magicians perform for us. We visited the Dave Johnston Power Plant in the fall, paid a visit to a class in town, and went swimming in a pool in Laramie.

In small classrooms, papers can be graded and returned in a day rather than waiting sometimes for weeks.

One pupil had a difficult time with a foreign language. A practice teacher came and with two teachers in the room, more help was given; her grades went up, and the pupil felt a sense of success.

Charles was not physically prepossessing. Legend — and Dyck's portraiture — have conjured a handsome cavalier commanding men, whereas he stood only five feet six inches, had no attractive looks, lacked a sense of humor, and suffered with a stammer "which in another man might have been appealing, but in him was merely a defect."

Why then the enduring fascination of an arrogant and fat king? The main merit of John Bowle's new biography is skill with which he has marshaled most of what was known about Charles. There are no surprises. And he is a stylish writer. But his control in describing the dramatic cumulating pressures driving Charles to his doom is largely

Britons are still either Roundheads or Cavaliers according to Trevor-Roper. Bowle, without committing himself to either, keeps the reader absorbed in the King's company as he develops from a fatidic and ailing child, a studious adolescent, through the turmoil of his reign until he emerges (too late) as a clever army commander, and finally achieves a moving majesty on the scaffold.

So far, the best part of this unique educational system, which we young teachers have come to all over the country during the last five years, is not the small teacher-pupil ratio or the excellent facilities and materials provided by the school district to the isolated schools. The very best part is the support given the teacher by the district administration and the parents.

Parents out here are willing to do as much for their children and their school. They give of themselves — their time, their money, and, most importantly, their interest in and full support of the teacher. This would be welcomed by teachers in any part of the country today and it surely helps me to do my job more effectively.

It is a mistake to consider population control an anti-peopple or a rich man's war on the poor. Eliminating poverty is a development, a creative process, not merely a sharing out of what is at hand. That process can never succeed if it continues to be swamped by population growth.

There is a deeper issue involved, namely one's concept of human good. Is it the proliferation of human bodies or the creation of opportunity for each individual to live freely enough to develop his or her potential that best represents mankind's fulfillment?

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# French/German

## Les Etats-Unis au milieu de l'année 1976

par Joseph C. Harsch

Jimmy Carter, ancien gouverneur de la Géorgie, est maintenant le candidat officiel du parti démocrate à la présidence des Etats-Unis. Sur quel genre de pays présidera-t-il s'il l'emporte ?

Un indice nous est fourni par quelque chose qui a intrigué la reine Elizabeth et les membres de sa suite pendant leur récent voyage à travers les différentes régions des anciennes colonies britanniques.

Ils ne virent pas, ni n'entendirent ni ne furent témoins d'actes de colère ou de violence pendant leur voyage.

Ils s'étaient armés de courage pour faire face à des incidents déplaisants. Pendant ces dernières années ils avaient constamment lu dans leurs journaux des articles à propos de la papauté, d'écumeuses, de crimes, de désordres civils aux Etats-Unis. Cependant, lorsqu'ils furent ici ils virent, jour après jour, de très importants rassemblements de citoyens américains dans les rues et pas un seul ne fut de véritable colère, de méchanceté ou de violence. Ils en furent intrigués.

« Est-ce à cause de votre bientraitance ? » demanda un membre de la Molson de la reine le dernier jour, lors de la dernière réception à bord du Britannia, juste avant qu'il ne sortit du port de Boston à la fin de la visite.

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Jimmy Carter, früherer Gouverneur von Georgia, ist jetzt der offizielle Kandidat der Demokratischen Partei für das Amt des Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten. Angenommen, er gewinnt die Wahl — über was für ein Land hätte er zu regieren ?

Einen Anhaltspunkt bietet etwas, was Königin Elizabeth und ihre Begleitung bei ihrer kürzlich beendeten Reise durch verschiedene Teile der früheren britischen Kolonien vor ein Rötsel stellen.

Bei dieser Reise sahen sie keine Anzeichen von Zornesablässen oder Gewalttätigkeit, noch hörten sie davon, noch stand so etwas kurz bevor.

Sie hatten sich darauf eingestellt, daß Ungefährliches geschehen könnte. Während der letzten Jahre hatten sie in ihren Zeitungen ständig etwas über Menschenansammlungen, Tumult, Kriminalität und Bürgerunruhen in den Vereinigten Staaten gelesen. Und doch sahen sie, als sie hier waren, daß sich Amerikaner Tag für Tag in sehr grauer Zahl in den Straßen versammelten, ohne daß es zu einem Ausbruch wirklichen Zorns, zu hässlichen Szenen oder Gewalttätigkeiten kam. Sie standen vor einem Rätsel.

« Ist das wegen eurer 200-Jahr-Feier ? » fragte ein Mitglied der königlichen Hofhaltung am letzten Tag, bei dem letzten Empfang an Bord der

Joseph C. Harsch

Jimmy Carter, former Governor of Georgia, is now the official candidate of the Democratic Party for the presidency of the United States. Over what kind of a country would he preside, if he wins?

A clue is provided by something which puzzled Queen Elizabeth and members of her entourage during their recent trip through various parts of Britain's former colonies.

They didn't see, or hear or come to know in any evidence of anger or violence during their trip. They were braced for unpleasantness. Over recent years they have been reading constantly in their newspapers about mobs, rioting, crime, and civil disorder in the United States. Yet, when they were here they saw, day after day, very large gatherings of American citizens in the streets and not a single outburst of real anger, ugliness, or violence. They were puzzled.

« Is it because of your bicentennial ? » a member of the Household asked on the last day, at the last reception aboard Britannia, just before it steamed out of Boston Harbor at the end of the visit.

Les visiteurs observent parfois des changements qui échappent aux habitants du pays. En fait, il n'y a pas très longtemps il aurait pu y avoir un incident déplaisant pendant une visite royale britannique. En effet, jusqu'à une époque récente une telle visite aurait été impensable. Le gouvernement américain n'aurait pas osé courir le risque de troubles en lancant l'invitation et les Britanniques n'auraient pas osé accepter une. Toutes les fois que les Américains se rassemblaient en nombre important, il y avait trop de risques qu'une personne ou quelque organisation ne voie en ce rassemblement l'occasion de provoquer des troubles. Gerald Ford fut l'objet de deux menaces d'assassinat pendant la première année de son mandat de président.

Il est vrai que les possibilités pour qu'un incident se produise sont moindres lorsque la vedette est un roi ou une reine en visite que lorsqu'il s'agit d'une personnalité politique américaine controversée. Il est vrai aussi que la célébration du bicentenaire a eu tendance à mettre un frein à la dissidence bruyante.

Cependant il y a un changement marqué dans la disposition et l'humeur des Américains les uns envers les autres depuis — quand ? Il n'y a pas de date précise. Cela s'est produit graduellement. Cela devrait donner une campagne électorale menée d'une manière relativement civile.

Il n'y a pas de raison de craindre aujourd'hui une violence semblable à

## USA, Mitte 1976

Britannia, kurz bevor sie am Ende des Besuchs aus dem Hafen von Boston auslief.

Besucher registrierten manchmal Veränderungen, die den Einheimischen entgehen. Tatsächlich, vor nicht allzu langer Zeit hätte es bei einem Besuch der englischen Königin einen unerfreulichen Zwischenfall geben können. Ja, bis vor kurzem wäre ein solcher Besuch undenkbar gewesen! Die amerikanische Regierung hätte es nicht gewagt, eine solche Einladung auszusprechen und dadurch Unheil herauzubeschwören, noch hätte es die britische Regierung gewagt, solch eine Einladung anzunehmen. Wann immer sich Amerikaner in großer Zahl versammelten, war das Risiko zu groß, daß ein einzelner oder eine Organisation darin eine Gelegenheit sahen würde, Unruhe zu stiften. Gerald Ford war während des ersten Jahres seiner Präsidentschaft zweimal Mordanschlägen ausgesetzt.

Aber die Furcht hat unter den Amerikanern während des vergangenen Jahres entschieden abgenommen. Ungeachtet der vielen Alarmzettel, die wegen des vermeintlichen Anwachens der sowjetischen Militärmacht gegeben werden, gibt es im Augenblick eigentlich keine Befürchtungen, daß ein Krieg ausbrechen könnte. Es bestehen kaum Befürchtungen, daß es einen neuerlichen Rückgang in der Wirtschaft geben könnte, wenn auch unter Wirtschaftsfachleuten einige Unsicherheit darüber besteht, wie nachhaltig der gegenwärtige Aufschwung tatsächlich ist.

Es stimmt zwar, daß die Wahrscheinlichkeit eines Zwischenfalls geringer ist, wenn es sich um den Besuch eines Königs oder einer Königin handelt, als wenn ein unantrittlicher amerikanischer Politiker im Mittelpunkt steht. Auch ist es richtig, daß die 200-Jahr-Feier dazu angezogen war, lautem Märschkundgebungen einen Dämpfer aufzusetzen.

Aber auch unter den Amerikanern selbst läßt sich eine deutliche Veränderung der Stimmung feststellen, seit — ja, seit wann ? Es gibt keinen genauen

Zeitpunkt. Mitte des Jahres 1975 — das diente etwa stimmen. Präsident Ford kam im August 1974 ins Weiße Haus. Zu der Zeit wurde in Vietnam und Kambodscha noch gekämpft, und Ford forderte vom Kongress noch immer Mittel zur Unterstützung der Antikommunisten. Der Rückzug aus Südstaaten war noch nicht beendet. Auch begnadigte er Richard Nixon, was ihm heftige Kritik einbrachte. Und die Wirtschaft befand sich noch in einem unsicheren Stadium. Das erste Jahr Fords brachte viele Kontraroversen und Meinungsverschiedenheiten mit sich, und auch ein großes Maß an Unzufriedenheit.

Mit anderen Worten, die königliche Besucher aus England hatten recht, sie eine bedeutsame Veränderung in der amerikanischen Bühne feststellten. Zufällig fiel sie gerade mit der 200-Jahr-Feier zusammen. Glücklicherweise auch mit dem Besuch der Königin. Dies erklärt vielleicht, warum viele Amerikaner, als sie dichtgedrängt an Kai des alten Marinchafens von Boston standen, Hochrufe hören ließen, als die Britannia in See schlug, und warum die wirkenden Wahlkämpfer im blauen Mantel auf dem Achterdeck nachriefen: „Kommt wieder — kamm bald wieder.“

Weder die Furcht noch der königliche Besuch riefen diese zufällige Stimmung und das Zusammengesetzte Gefühlgefühl hervor. Sie sind die. Und mit Sicherheit wird das den kommenden Wahlkämpfen beflügeln. Der Kandidat der Demokraten, Jimmy Carter, wird gegen den Kandidaten der Republikaner in einer innenpolitisch relativ ruhigen statt uneinigen und gewalttätigen Atmosphäre antreten. Dies dürfte für einen verhältnismäßig gesetzten Wahlkampf sorgen.

## U.S.A. — at midyear, 1976

Visitors sometimes notice changes that the natives miss. In fact, not very long ago there might have been an unpleasant incident during a British royal visit. Indeed, until recently such a visit would have been unthinkable. The American Government would not have dared risk trouble by issuing the invitation now to the British to have dared accept one. Whenever Americans gathered together in large numbers, there was too much risk of some person or some organization seeing in it a chance to cause trouble. Gerald Ford was subjected to two assassination threats during his first year in the presidency.

True, the chances of an incident are fewer when the star figure is a visiting king or queen than when it is a controversial American political figure. True also, the bicentennial celebration did have some tendency to put a damper on noisy dissent.

Yet there is a marked change in the mood and temper of Americans toward each other since — when ? There is no precise date. It happened gradually. Perhaps mid-1976 would be about the point. President Ford went to the

White House in August of 1974. At that time there was still fighting in Vietnam and Cambodia and Mr. Ford was still asking Congress for funds to support the anti-communist. The disengagement from Southeast Asia was not complete. Also, he pardoned Richard Nixon for which he was highly criticized. And the economy was still in delicate condition. The first Ford year saw a lot of controversy and a lot of dissent and a good deal of unhappiness.

But there has been a decided decline in fear among the American people over the last year. There is no real fear of war right now, in spite of a lot of alarm bells rung over the alleged rise of Soviet military might. There is no real fear of a revival of depression in spite of some doubt among economists about how strong the present recovery really is.

People are not afraid of violent things in the streets when they are afraid, whether it be fear of the known or of the unknown.

There is no reason today to fear any such violence as attended the Democratic convention of 1972. There is no reason to fear rising unemployment, or a revival of dangerous

It should make for a relatively civil election campaign.

# French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans le magazine The Home Forum

[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

## Une vision meilleure

dateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit :

« Pour aimer, et pour être aimé, il faut faire du bien à son prochain. La condition indispensable pour être bénit est de bénir les autres; mais pour cela, il vous faut si bien vous connaître vous-même, vous laisser guider par Dieu, que vous seriez sans doute quand bien même vos perles seraient tombées aux pieds. »

Quand nous regardons les autres, nous nous privons de la joie et du plaisir spirituel qui accompagnent une juste appréciation du mérite et des possibilités propres à chacun. Nous devons estimer à leur juste valeur le bien, le perfection spirituelle, de notre être véritable et de l'être véritable.

Quand nous comprenons cela, l'amour que nous ressentons s'exprime naturellement et sans effort envers tous. Et en amour, le reflet de l'Amour divin, s'exprime envers tous, quelles que soient les différences de nationalité, de race, de religion ou de culture. L'humain, dans sa véritable identité spirituelle, est l'essentiel de bien, aimé par le Vérité et naturellement digne d'aimant aux yeux de tous ceux qui le connaissent correctement ! Si nous considérons les autres avec une certaine spiritualité, cela est déjà digne d'amour — en dépit de tout argument humain contraire.

Parfois nous confondons différences et similitudes ou pire. Il y a plusieurs années, je

passai un certain temps dans la ferme d'une famille de paysans dans un pays en voie de développement. Malheureusement, l'école parmi ceux qui disent, en fait :

« Oui, j'apprécie ces gens, mais... » Le travail de grands et nobles caractères parmi les membres de cette nombrueuse famille paysanne; je pus dire, de tout cœur et honnêtement, à certains adolescents qui étaient agités et impatients de quitter leur situation pour l'attraction réputée de régions plus développées, qu'ils avaient, en réalité, tout autant d'occasions d'être les enfants de Dieu là où ils se trouvaient que dans tout autre endroit.

Je n'étais pas heureux et je fus content lorsque le moment vint de quitter les conditions de vie privilées de la ferme et de retourner à ce que je croyais être un meilleur style de vie.

Le me mis alors à repenser mon attitude et je la trouvai malais que lourde. Ce n'était pas tant le fait que je faisais de plus grands efforts pour vivre le bien dans ces gens, mais c'était plutôt que je comprenais mieux ce qu'est l'humain gracie à leur être et le mettre en évidence. Cela doit signifier autre chose que à notre vision plus spirituelle est déjà digne d'amour — en dépit de tout argument humain contraire.

Parfois nous confondons différences et similitudes ou pire. Il y a plusieurs années, je

passai beaucoup plus de temps dans la ferme d'une famille de paysans dans un pays en voie de développement. Malheureusement, l'école parmi ceux qui disent, en fait :

« Oui, j'apprécie ces gens, mais... » Le travail de grands et nobles caractères parmi les membres de cette nombrueuse famille paysanne; je pus dire, de tout cœur et honnêtement, à certains adolescents qui étaient agités et impatients de quitter leur situation pour l'attraction réputée de régions plus développées, qu'ils avaient, en réalité, tout autant d'occasions d'être les enfants de Dieu là où ils se trouvaient que dans tout autre endroit.

Quand je m'en allai, ce fut à regret.

J'avais été immensément bénit en rencontrant la pauvre et mon propre cœur et en acquérant ainsi une vision meilleure du monde.

Mathieu 7: 1, 3: « Misericordie Writing, p. 127.

Christian Science prononce l'ameilleur science.

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne : Science et Santé avec le Christ des Chrétiens de l'Amérique du Sud, a été réalisée en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de vente de la Science Chrétienne, ou chez Frances C. Eddin, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les œuvres publiées de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erschienenen religiösen Artikels

[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich]

## Ein besserer Ausblick

aus liebenswert in den Augen all derer, die ihn recht kennen! Wenn wir Abneigung gegenüber anderen empfinden, so zeigt dies nur unsere Unwissenheit über die Wahrheit des Seins.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründlerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Um zu lieben und geliebt zu werden, muß man anderen Gutes tun. Wenn man gesegnet werden will, ist es unerlässlich, daß man andere segnet, aber muß ihm auch seine Fähigkeiten und seine Weisheit, die er hat, anbietet.“

Wenn wir andere verachten, berouben wir uns selbst der Freude und des geistigen Behagens, die wir erleben, wenn wir den Wert und die Möglichkeiten, die jedem einzelnen eigen sind, erkennen. Wir müssen das Gute, das geistige Volkommenswesen unseres wahren Seins und das wahre Selbst, wenn Eure Perlen mit Füßen getreten werden.“

Wir können den von Gott erschaffenen Menschen, das liebenswerte und geliebte vollkommen Kind des himmlischen Vaters, nicht neu schaffen, und wir brauchen es auch nicht zu tun. Wenn dieses Mensch, die geistige Wirklichkeit des individuellen Seins, in unserem Leben nicht sichtbar wird, in Ihnen wahren, geliebt und von Natur aus zu eigen ist, in Ihnen zu erkennen und an die Oberfläche zu bringen. Es muß bedeuten, daß Ihnen zu leben, für uns mehr zu bringen. Es muß bedeuten, daß Ihr Sein bereit ist, liebenswert ist — trotz irgendwelcher gegenteiliger menschlicher Argumente.

Manchmal verwechseln wir Unterschiede mit „besser“ oder „schlechter“. Vor einigen Jahren verbrachte ich längere Zeit auf einer Farm in einem Entwicklungsland. Bedauerlicherweise zählte ich zu denen, die in etwa sagen: „Ja, ich schätze diese Menschen, aber...“ Das „Aber“ ließ all die üblichen Vorurteile zu: den Glauben, daß meine Lebensweise besser sei als die Ihre, daß ich Vorteile hätte, die Ihnen niemals blöten würden, daß Sie ungebildet seien, während ich mit dem

sein mehr bewußt war, was das Leben lebenswert macht, usw.

Es gefiel mir dort gar nicht, und ich war froh, als ich die primitiven Verhältnisse auf der Farm hinter mir lassen und zu dem zurückkehrte, was ich als eine bessere Lebensweise betrachtete.

Dann dachte ich über meine Einstellung nach, und ich stellte fest, daß sie weniger als liebenswert war. Eigentlich benötigte ich mich nicht sonderlich, das Gute in diesen Menschen zu sehen, sondern durch mein fortgesetztes Studium der Christlichen Wissenschaft gewann ich ein besseres Verständnis von dem, was der Mensch ist. Ich lernte, den Stand änder den Menschen und, die einzigen nicht nach äußeren Umständen zu beurteilen. Ich verachtete nicht mehr jene Lebensweise, und ich achtete mein weiteren Besuch vieler Erwartung gewogen.

Als ich schließlich dorthin zurückkehrte, verbrachte ich viel mehr Zeit auf der Farm, und jeder Augenblick war als wert: Ich sah Unterschiede, doch die Unterschiede bedeuteten für mich nicht mehr, daß etwas besser oder schlechter war. Ich fand manche guten und edlen Eigenschaften unter den zahlreichen Familienangehörigen, die auf der Farm lebten; ich konnte einige Teenagern, die von Unrat getrieben und von dem vermeintlichen Zauber mehr entwickelter Geiste angezogen, ihre Heimat verlassen wollten, aufrichtigen Herzen sagen, daß sie dort, wo sie waren, genauso viele Gelegenheiten hatten, die Kinder Gottes zu sein, wie anderswo.

Als ich wieder abreiste, tat ich es mit Bedauern. Dafür, daß ich den Balkon meines eigenen Augen herausgezogen hatte, war ich unermäßlich gesegnet worden, und ich gewann einen besseren Ausblick auf die Welt.

Mathieu 7: 1, 3: « Vernische Schriften, S. 127.

Christian Science spricht: « Magne ete. » Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuches der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit dem Heiligen Schrift », von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen gleich. Das Buch kann in den Salles de vente de la Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Eddin, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

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# The Home Forum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



'The Boating Party' 1893: Oil on canvas by Mary Cassatt

Courtesy of The National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC

## Mary Cassatt speaks for motherhood

Did she mean what she said? Did she say what she meant?

We were sitting and talking, the two of us, and I had the old quote from Mary Cassatt: "After all," it won, "women's vocation in life is to bear children." She who had born all here on canvas, said that.

In a room too near by halved to our own, the children's voices rang. Such intellectual chorus as we hummed had a point; and then, a counterpoint, from our four-some under sun. For the moment, we (one writer, one artist) knew too well our chief vocation.

But what of Mary Cassatt? Poor women, made to bear the brunt of Woman's Place in Art History, in addition to her own individual slot, said my friend.

"How great a sacrifice should a woman make to become an artist?" begins a commentary on her painting of "The Boating Party."

My friend finds it annoying.

I respond. Each artist bears the weight of a thesis, I say: " Didn't Whistler and Sargent have to stand for the Placa of the Artist as Ex-Patriate? Henry James too, Ryder is the Myself; Daunder the Caricaturist, and so on.

My friend, the artist, is a bit more bitter, who weighs their lives on the same scale that judges their art? she asks, Réhaut was blind at life's end, and so was Daunder. Does all figure in their oeuvre? Only with Cassatt, she says, only with her life is used to put the seal of doom on the life's work. "She ended her life a lonely woman," says the commentary before us. Who talks about Shakespeare's solubility? asked my friend. What does loneliness matter?

Together, we bend over the reproduction. It is a favorite and we cannot help but respond to the scene — as students of art and (by the noisy circumstance in the next room) of childhood. That child is all children, we agree: totally awkward, totally comfortable,

about to slide to the bottom of the boat, but — ask any mother — why bother to right him? It will be down and up the whole trip. "She tries to restrain the child," says the commentary. Hardly, we decide. Written by some childless soul, we're convinced.

Scenes of mother and child, the critics say, were Cassatt's forte. So, we consider the mother. Abstracted, wearing a public smile for the boatmen, the mother's mind is nowhere: floating off to sea. To us at any rate, she is not the subject. Students of humanity may pay her mind, but not students of art. At Cassatt's finest, (and perhaps that is here) there is no subject, at all. Or perhaps it is the massive subject — the cutout figure of the oarsman and the sweeping curve of the boat — their looming bulk that is subject.

The copy of the painting sits on the table as we admire it; or rather, as we admire the recollection of the work seen at full size on other days. We do not make conversational

dips at scholarship to note the fine corporation of Japanese devices (represented by the boat; point-of-view from which we go down on the vast expanse of water, etc.) we inflate, as it were, the stunning light, the figure-filled scene, in that impressive sunlight against the brooding blue-blacks of the rower; we admiringly admire the serious male figure which structures yet not break off from the light of the background. The pictorial concept is reminiscent of the figures alive and without sentiment. Cassatt's best days were indeed in the 1880s, say, she re-played Manet, and then went to force; we nod, and go back to commentary.

"On seeing some of her work, Degas said that he would not have admitted that woman could draw so well," I read the will which we started.

My friend looks at me. I shake my head. Jane Holt

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, July 26, 1976

### The morning meal

(Thomas of the Sea of Tiberias)

Yea, it was here; we pulled the boat up there. And here he had made the fire, — just such a morn As this. I remember his hands moving To and fro, giving us the bread and the fish; And the water lapping. It was as clear as now; It tapped against the boat, half in, half out Of the water, just as you hear it tap, tap, tap. We were tired after the night. I lay on the grass And ate and watched those hands. He was talking then; It might have been the same as before but it wasn't. I tried to think it was, that it had never been — That dreadful night, those days when all seemed lost, And then his coming again — it was all a dream — But I knew it wasn't, that he wouldn't stay, he'd go. That, when the light got stronger, he would go.

Yes, I hear what he said. I wasn't drowsy. I was awake, — only it was so peaceful there — Heaven come down to earth? Yes, that was it. I heard him and I seemed to hear everything else, As if my thought touched his in some clear radiance. Do you understand? As it was all new, That I'd never heard it before. A bird sang and I saw A caterpillar crawl across the grass and it was new And lovely; and still his voice went on. I sat up then, I think; he was talking to Peter, talking of love, And I saw love, I saw what he meant. I saw That we were to be shepherds and fishers, too.

I looked at him again, straight up this time And saw once more those well-remembered eyes; It was like sinking in a well of love. And yet it seemed as if they pierced me through. And I thought: "Yea, I can, I can love, I can do what he wants me to; I won't fail." And all the bale And spite and weariness and bitter sense of failure went. I didn't hate anyone, — not the priests, not Herod, no, not even Judas. I knew the Christ was greater than them all. I felt whatever happened I'd not fear, Not in the same way over again. I'd heal And guide and save, — that's what he meant; That's what he wanted all of us to do. I saw it — it was like a light from heaven, — So clear, so bright, I had to close my eyes. And when I'd opened them again he'd gone.

Peter and John were standing by the fire. It was ashed now, the fish and bread were done. Peter was gazing out across the lake. John's head upon his shoulder; the sun's rays fell softly on his face. I never saw So sad a look before, but underneath it seemed as if there was a mighty calm. John raised his head and spoke, and Peter smiled As if a blessing broke upon them both. A still clear light was glowing in John's eyes. I thought: "How like the Master he has grown." Then Peter said: "Come, gather up the catch. We must be going. We have work to do. Jerusalem awaits us, — and the world."

A. Jacqueline Shaw

This poem appeared originally on *The Home Forum* page April 20, 1976.

## Much is changing

But now that so much is changing, is it not up to us to change ourselves? Could we not try to develop ourselves a little, and slowly take upon ourselves our share of work in love, little by little. We have been spared all the toll, and so for us it has slipped in among the diversions, the way sometimes a piece of real lace will fall into a child's drawer and please and no longer please and finally lie there among torn and dismembered things, worse than any of them. We have been spoiled by easy enjoyment like all children and stand in the odor of mastery. But what if we were to despise our successes, when if we were to start from the very outset to learn the work of love, which has always been done for us? What if we were to go ahead and become beginners, now that much is changing?

Reiner Maria Rilke

"The Notebooks of Malte Laurids Brigge," by Reiner Maria Rilke. Translated by M. D. Herter, W. W. Norton Co., © 1949.

The Monitor's religious article

## Pull out the beam!

The Bible warns us against rashly judging or condemning others. "Judge not, that ye be not judged," said Christ Jesus. And he said, "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?"

When we scorn others, we rob ourselves of the joy and the spiritual pleasure that accompany an appreciation of each individual's native worth and possibilities. We must value the good, the spiritual perfection, of our true being and the true being of others.

When we understand this point, our love naturally and without effort extends to all. And this love, the reflection of divine love, will go out to all, regardless of national, racial, religious, or cultural differences. Man, in his true, spiritual identity, is the child of God, loved of the Father and by nature lovable in the eyes of all who know him rightly. If we look with any measure of disattna upon others, it indicates only our ignorance of the truth of being.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "To love, and to be loved, one must do good to others. The inevitable condition whereby to become blessed, is to bless others: but here, you must so know yourself, under God's direction, that you will do His will even though your peers be downtrodden."\*\*\*

We cannot, and we have no need to, remake the man of God's creating, the lovable and loved perfect son of the Father. If that man, the spiritual reality of individual being, does not appear humanly in our experience, it can be our pleasure and joy to do what we can to help make it appear. What is needed is to change, not in anybody else, but in our own thought and attitudes. We need a more spiritual view of things. Doing good to others must in the highest sense mean sealing and bringing out the good that is native to their being. It must mean loving what is our moral spiritual vision is already lovable — in spite of any human arguments to the contrary.

Sometimes we confuse difference with better or worse. Several years ago I spent some time on the farm of a peasant family in an underdeveloped country. Unfortunately I was among those who say, in effect, "Yes, I appreciate these people, but . . ." The "but" allowed all the common prejudices: the belief that my way of life was better than theirs, that I had advantages they could never have, that they were ignorant while I was more aware of what makes life worthwhile, and so on.

I did not have a good time, and I was glad when the time came that I could leave the primitive conditions of the farm and return to what I believed to be a better way of life.

Then I began to rethink my attitude, and I found it less than commendable. It was not so much that I tried harder to see the good in these people as it was that through my further study of Christian Science I understood better what man is. I learned not to look at outward circumstances the state or the value of individuals. Scorn for that way of life left me, and I looked forward to another visit.

When I did finally return, I spent much

time on the farm, and I loved every minute of it. I saw differences, but the differences no longer meant better or worse to me. I found some grand and noble characters among the members of the farm's extensive family; I could wholeheartedly and honestly tell some teen-agers who were restless and eager to leave their situation for the reputed glamour of more developed regions that, in effect, they had so much opportunity to be the children of God where they were or they could have anywhere.

When I left it was with regret. I had been immensely blessed by pulling the beam from my own eye and getting a better view of the world.

## A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

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